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Kartika 28, 1895 (Saka)

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LOK SABHA

Monday, November 19, 1973/Kartika 28, 1895 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

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[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Revenue from Forest Cleared in Little Andamans

+

*101. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI:

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 3581 on the 20th August, 1973 regarding the revenue received from the forest cleared in Little Andamans and state whether Government received the required information; and if so what?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH): Yes, Sir. The required number of copies of statement giving facts in reply to Unstarred Question No. 3581 have since been sent to the Department of Parliamentary Affairs. The statement made therein is, however, as follows:—

"Andaman Administration has a Scheme for settlement of 300 families of Nicobar inhabitants on a total area of 6000 acres of forest land in Little Andaman Island. 50 Nicobaries families only are to be settled during 1973-74 on an area of 500 acres and the rest 250 Nicobaries families are proposed to be settled during the 5th Five Year Plan on an area of the remaining 5,500 acres. Government is not required to clear any forest area for this purpose. The forest area has to be cleared by the allottees themselves. So far, commercial timber has been removed from 15 acres only.

About 594 Cubic Metres of commercial timber have been felled by the allottees and disposed by them. Forest Department has raised debit against Revenue Department for Rs 3,22,712.30 against royalty for commercial timber in 500 acres of forest area proposed for clearance by Nicobaries during the current plan period."

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: The answer given by the hon. Minister itself shows that there is something wrong somewhere. It is also known to everbody that the entire forest wealth is being sold to the Birlas and they control the whole trade. Here the Minister says that they want to settle only 500 families and so commercial timber need not to be tendered or cleared by the department. At the same time, there are claims for Rs. 3,22,000. From whom? It was the duty of the forest department to have cleared the forest and handed it over to the revenue department to be given to the families. Instead of that, they allowed somebody to come and clear it. I would like to know what he proposes to do to get more revenue to the department.

PROF. SHER SINGH: The royalty of Rs. 3,22,000 which I have just now mentioned has to be paid to the forest

department by the Revenue Department. The Nicobaries have to clear the forests themselves. For that they are given Rs. 100 per acre. Then they are given about Rs. 2,000 per family, including the cost of construction of the house, clearing of jungles etc. About 15 acres have been cleared so far. The Car Nicobaries are coming slowly. We are encouraging them to go and settle down there.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: You are clearing timber in a big way. What are you doing with the timber? Will the department itself clear the timber or not?

PROF. SHER SINGH: We are thinking of clearing about 2,700 hectares of forest department land. For that we invited tenders. Now our thinking is that the department itself should clear it. We have a scheme to have a Forest Development Corporation in the Fifth Plan.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: My information is....

MR. SPEAKER: Instead of giving information you may ask a question.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Timber is a very valuable commodity. My information is that timber is cleared and then put to fire. It is the responsibility of the Ministry to protect national interest. May I know whether it is a fact that timber has been put to fire by the people? Will you enquire into what has happened?

MR SPEAKER: The Minister can say that it caught fire.

PROF. SHER SINGH: Generally, no commercial timber is put to fire. It is used for buildings, construction of jetties and breakwaters. Now that the jetty is almost ready and the breakwater is already under construction, it is possible to export timber. I myself went there recently and I have asked them not to burn any valuable timber but to preserve it.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: The Minister has not been very clear in his reply. He said that they have a scheme by which those who are settlers are given Rs. 100 per acre to clear the land. What happens to that timber that they clear? Is it sold by them or by the Government of the Forest Corporation?

PROF. SHER SINGH: So far as the Nicobaries are concerned, they are given Rs. 100 per acre for clearance of forest land. The timber which they get from there belongs to them. They could utilize it or dispose of it. When I went there I found that only six families have gone there. Only 15 acres have been cleared by the Nicobaries. Some of them have utilized the timber for construction of their houses, boats etc. I do not have the details as to how they utilised them.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Is it a fact that because the Government had failed to clear the forests in time, the programme which was envisaged by the Government to cultivate oil palm seeds in the Andaman forests had suffered? Is it also a fact that the seeds which were imported have come to the port of Bombay and are not being utilized because the forest has not been cleared and there is no place for cultivation? Is it also a fact that there is an allegation that the clearance of the forest was delayed due to the connivance of your department with the Birlas?

PROF SHER SINGH: About the plantation of red oil palm we have done experiments. It is growing very well. I myself saw it About 2,700 hectares of forest land is to be cleared for planting red oil palm trees. For clearing that land tenders were invited and received. As I said just now, our present thinkings is to do it departmentally, in which case we can earn Rs. 65 lakhs, whereas the highest tender offered by the Birlas, among others, was Rs. 42 lakhs.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: If you do it departmentally, you will make it a failure and then hand it over to Birlas.

MR. SPEAKER: If he knows everything in advance, what was the use of asking questions?

Availability of Fertilisers

*103. SHRI P. NARASIMHA REDDY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the strategy contemplated to ensure adequate availability of fertilisers in the context of increasing constrains on oil resources and imports; and

(b) the steps envisaged in this direction in the Fifth Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

STATEMENT

(a) and (b). In the context of the increasing constrains on oil resources and imports, our strategy to ensure adequate availability of fertilisers is to maximise indigenous production based on coal as feedstock and to ensure availability from imports through early action and long term contracts. To reduce dependence on petroleum fractions as feedstock for fertiliser production. Government are already establishing three major fertiliser projects at Talcher, Ramagundam, and Korba which are based on coal as feedstock. The Fertiliser Corporation of India are also investigating the possibility of locating other coal based fertiliser plants. Steps are also being taken to increase the domestic production of fertilisers by improving the perfomance of the domestic units.

Action is being taken to streamline the import machinery and channelise all imports through one agency. In order to procure fertilisers at best possible terms, the Government is entering into the market sufficiently in advance of the consumption season. To ensure availability of fertilisers at reasonable prices, long-term contracts are also being entered into. To make the best use of the available fertilisers the distribution system within the country is being further improved.

Action is also being taken to mobelise to the fullest extent, the organic manurial resources of the country.

SHRI P. NARASIMHA REDDY: In view of the world-wide shortage of naptha and delay in shipping clearance, what specific proposals have been contemplated for establishing sufficient capacity in the next Five Year Plan to meet the shortage?

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: If you look at the wording of the question, it says:

> "the strategy contemplated to ensure adequate availability of fertilizers in the context of increasing constraints on oil resources and imports;"

So, it should be answered by the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals rather than by the Minister of Agriculture.

MR. SPEAKER: The Member addressed it to the Minister of Agriculture.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: It is your Secretariat which will decide to which Ministry it should be sent.

MR. SPEAKER: It was addressed by the Member to the Minister of Agriculture.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: It is a question of propriety. It does not relate to distribution of fertilisers. It relates to the production of fertilisers.

MR. SPEAKER: The Member has addressed it to the Minister of Agriculture.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: How can be reply? It is not a question of distribution of fertiliser. It is a question of production of fertiliser. When a Question is directed to one Ministry, it is re-directed to the other concerned Ministry....

MR. SPEAKER: I have seen this. The priority that he got in ballot was for this Ministry. Otherwise, he would have lost the priority.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: On an earlier occasion, I remember, the Lok Sabha Secretariat directed me to change my Question to some other Ministry....

MR. SPEAKER: Here, the Member has chosen to address the Question to this Ministry.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: If I chose to address a Question about weapons to the Home Ministry, can the Home Ministry reply to that Question?

SHRI H. M. PATEL: A number of important Questions have been re-directed by the Lok Sabha Secretariat from one Ministry to which I addressed the Question to other Ministries.

MR. SPEAKER: The Question is about availability of fertilisers.

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, प्रश्नों के बारे में ऐसा हो रहा है । एक दफा मैंने कहा था कि प्रायरेटी के बारे में आप विचार करें । आप ने वचन दिया था कि विचार करेंगे । हमारी प्रायरेटी को बिगाड़ने के लिए

श्री ज्योतिर्मय बसु : मारुती का कोई क्वेश्चन आयेगा तो कोई नहीं छूएगा, वह वापस आयेगा ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी के सम्बन्ध में जो भी सवाल आयेगा उन के परिवार के सम्बन्ध में जो भी सवाल आयेगा वह निकल जायगा ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह प्रायोरम पहले बना कर लाए हुए हैं । कहां लगाना है, और कोई काम ही नहीं है सिवाय इसके ।

The priority came in favour of the Question addressed to the Agriculture Ministry. The Member did not like to lose it. Otherwise, if he loses it, he will come with another grievance that he lost the priority because it was changed to some other Department. After all, we should settle it on some principles

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: This Question could have been re-directed to the Ministry concerned.

MR. SPEAKER: You can put another Question to that Ministry, if you want. So far as this Ministry is concerned, the Member wants to put it to this Ministry.

SHRI P. NARASIMHA REDDY: In view of the world-wide shortage of naphtha, may I know whether the Government is contemplating to make arrangements for enough supply of naphtha for the existing capacity and, to supplement the production of coal-based naphtha in the coming Fifth Five Year Plan, what are the specific proposals therefor?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: It is true the Question is a little overlapping because, as far as availability is concerned, my Ministry deals with it. As far as production and other raw materials, the feedstock, are concerned, the other Ministry deals with it. But I have tried to collect the information from the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals. Actually, I have put it in the form of a statement.

The general doubt of the hon. Member is right that there is a likelihood of shortage of naphtha as the feed-stock. Therefore, the Government of

India now contemplates to explore the possibilities of establishing coal-based plants. The Government is very much alive to the problem and necessary steps are being taken in this direction. I have actually mentioned three plants in regard to which economic feasibility has been explored in order to proceed with establishing coal-based plants.

SHRI P. NARASIMHA REDDY: In view of the reply given by the hon. Minister that for some time to come we have to live with the shortages of fertiliser, may I know what specific arrangements he has got to improve the distribution and to arrest, to eliminate, the current black-marketing and acute shortage of fertiliser in the country.

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: Both my senior colleague and myself have addressed the Chief Ministers on it. There is the Fertiliser Control Order under which the State Governments have to see that distribution is done properly and efforts are made to curb mal-practices. I am glad to mention that I have got information from U.P., for instance. In U.P., as a result of our discussion with the State Government during the last 2-3 months, 1,422 raids were conducted; 1084 samples were collected and analysed; about 17,130 bags, the hoarded stock, were unearthed; 198 licences were cancelled and 160 prosecutions were launched. We have no information from other States. But some of the States are taking very serious steps. Naturally, because of the shortage, some people indulge in mal-practices. It is very difficult to eliminate it completely. But steps are being taken to stop it. Because there is a wide gap between availability and demand, there have been some genuine complaints from State Governments and consumers.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : The Ministry of Agricultural deals with availability and distribution of fertilisers. May I know from the hon. Minister, apart from impending elections, on what factors the distribution of fertilisers to states is decided?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: I would like to submit very humbly, what may be in the mind of the hon. Member, that we do not give fertiliser on the basis of elections or any other such thing. In fact, we have certain priorities. For instance, some of the important criteria that we apply are, what is the previous pattern of consumption, what is the programme of production, that is, high yielding vartiety acreage, and what is the likely contribution to the Central pool from that area. This helps to increase the production and to help manage the food economy of the country. There are well laid-down principles. We discuss it with the States in the Zonal Councils and pro per programme of allotment is worked out. Of course, it is not possible to satisfy all the States. As I have said, there have been shortages and there is a wide gap between demand and availability of fertilizer.

श्री नाथू राम अहिरवार : क्या यह सही नहीं है कि फर्टिलाइजर में ब्लैक इसलिये हो रहा है कि गवर्नमेंट के जो डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन के स्रोत हैं वे डिफेक्ट हैं कहीं ब्लाक से दिया जा रहा है, कहीं कोआपरेटिव सोसाइटीज के जरिये दिया जा रहा है और कहीं प्राइवेट एजंसीज के जरिये इसको दिया जा रहा है ? क्या इस सब का एकीकरण करके केवल कोआपरेटिव के माध्यम से ही यह बिके क्या इसकी आप व्यवस्था करेंगे ताकि इस में कोई प्राइवेट डीलर गड़बड़ी न कर सके और किसानों से ज्यादा पैसा न ले सके ?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: There are two or three aspects of the problem. The first is, whatever fertiliser is imported, and practically 50 per cent of the total availability is

imported, goes to the Centre and we do not allot it to any private party. We allot it to the State Governments and the State Governments are advised to distribute it only through public distribution system, like, cooperatives and others. As far as domestic production is concerned, there have been difficulties. For instance, when the fertiliser plants were licensed in 1966-67, a condition was incorporated that fertiliser producers will have certain marketing freedom. That was on the basis of the recommendations of the Sivaraman Committee that went into the matter. Because investment was not taking place in the fertiliser industry, in order to give encouragement, as an incentive, a condition was provided in the licence itself that marketing freedom would be provided. But despite that, my Ministry has been taking up with the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals and we have suggested to them that as far as domestic production is concerned, whether belonging to public or private sector, the maximum use should be made of public sector and cooperative agency for distribution of fertilhser. Out of the total availability, about 50-60 per cent of the domestic production is at the moment distributed through cooperatives and public sector agencies.

श्री मूल चन्द डागा : उर्वरकों का डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन राज्यों पर छोड़ दिया गया है और राज्य एक यूनिफार्म सिस्टम से इनका डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन नहीं करते हैं । क्या आप फार्मर्ज को कार्ड देने का सिस्टम शुरू करेंगे ताकि हर फार्मर के पास कार्ड हो और वह अपना कोटा उसके अगेंस्ट जा कर ले लें ? जो स्टेट डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन ठीक नहीं करती हैं तो उस में क्या केन्द्र हस्तक्षेप करता है या नहीं करता है ?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P SHINDE: Naturally we do these things in consultation with the State Governments. The State Governments have to take responsibilities. We have been encouraging the State Governments to have better and more rational distribution etc. so that they reach the needy farmers who need them.

श्री मधु लिमये : इन्होंने बताया है कि नए खाद के जो कारखाने बनेंगे वे कोयले के आधार पर बनेंगे । क्या मंत्री महोदय बता सकते हैं कि आने वाले वर्षों में आपको इसके वास्ते कितना अधिक कोयला चाहिए और क्या आपको वह कोयला मिल जाएगा ?

वितरण का जहां तक सवाल है बिहार में खाद का डबल दाम है और आंध्र में भी यही हाल है । क्या आप बता सकते हैं कि इस वक्त ब्लेक मार्किट दाम क्या चल रहा है ?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: Naturally the Petroleum and Chemical Ministry will explore all the possibilities as and when the plants go into production. The point about availability of raw material will be gone into. As far as high prices and blackmarket prices are concerned in different areas, we have got some reports that because of shortages some elements are taking advantage and are selling fertilisers at much higher prices. We have advised State Governments to take strict action against such elements.

श्री मधु लिमये : कोयले के बारे में पूछा था, उसका जवाब देना चाहिए । कोयला कहां से लाएंगे ?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: The hon. Member may or may not be satisfied; but I have already replied that the Petroleum and Chemical Ministry will explore all the possibilities.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: In the Statement the Minister has stated that the Government is entering into the market sufficiently in advance of the season. He said that to ensure availability of fertilisers longterm contracts are being entered into. May I know whether some important exporting countries of fertilisers like Japan and some of the East European Countries are not able to give us fertilisers as other countries have already entered into the market and bought them. How is he going to import more fertilisers as stated in the statement? He wants intensified use of organic manure. Having geared up the mind of the peasants and farmers in the country towards intensive use of chemical fertilisers will they be able now to reverse the trend and again make them go back to the use of organic manure?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: There are some difficulties in the international market. Instead of *ad hoc* contracts Government wants to enter into longterm contracts so that we can fulfil the commitments on a long-term contract basis. Though not officially known my impression is that China has entered in a very big way in the international market and that has created some problems. Uptill now there has been no difficulty from Japan though there have been some difficulties from some of the East European Countries. It is a question of difficulty in the international markets. This has to be borne in mind. At present there is much wastage of organic materials both in the urban and in the rural areas. While we spend much foreign exchange we have to see also that maximum use is made of our local resources. It does not mean change of strategy or anything like that. We are not giving up our large-scale production programme of inorganic fertilisers in times to come. We have to see that local manure resources are made use of to the maximum extent possible to our advantage. The hon. Member, a very knowledgeable farmer, knows that the organic manure is a very important thing.

MR. SPEAKER: This has taken half an hour's time. Out of two Jan Sangh Members, I shall ask one of them to ask a question.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय: मंत्री महोदय ने बताया है कि 50 प्रतिशत खाद हम बाहर से मंगाते हैं और बाकी 50 प्रतिशत देश में सरकारी और प्राईवेट क्षेत्र में पैदा होता है। क्या यह सही है कि उद्योगों को इस आशय का पत्र रवाना किया गया है कि जितना खाद बाहर से आता है और जितना यहां पैदा होता है, उस में से 50 प्रतिशत यू० पी० को भेजा जाये ? मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि कोयले के माध्यम से खाद का उत्पादन किया जायेगा। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि कोरबा के कारखाने का निर्माण 62 करोड़ रुपया लगा कर किया गया है; उस का उत्पादन कब प्रारम्भ हो जायेगा।

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: First of all, I would like to tell the hon. Member as to why, in the matter of distribution of fertilisers, he should keep U P. elections in his mind. I can only say that as far as this thing is concerned, I have no information with me. But, I would like to assure the hon Members as well as the House that we have worked out the plan of allotment of the same to the various States on the basis of certain well-established principles. And we are implementing them. We have actually taken the House into confidence in this matter on a previous occasion. As far as Korba is concerned, that has been mentioned in my statement. For any other information, you will have to put a separate question to the Minister for Petroleum and Chemicals.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Now, I must get a chance.

MR. SPEAKER: You did not come last week. How can you get a chance?

Mr. Barupal.

श्री पन्नालाल बारूपाल : राजस्थान के कृषि-प्रधान जिले गंगानगर को उचित मात्रा में उर्वरक न मिलने की वजह से किसानों की सारी धान की फसल नष्ट हो गई है और उन का भारी आर्थिक नुकसान हुआ है। क्या सरकार भविष्य में जिला गंगानगर के किसानों को उतनी खाद देने की व्यवस्था करेगी जितनी उन की मांग है ?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: As far as Rajasthan is concerned, the internal distribution is the responsibility of the State Government. I would draw the attention of the State Government to this factor.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I want to put a very specific question to the Minister. I am not keeping the U.P. elections in mind. I want to know whether they have recently enhanced the quota for each and every State in the matter of supply of fertilisers in the country. If so, to what extent has this been done and under what circumstances has it been done?

MR. SPEAKER: How can you ask this question?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Supply of fertilisers by the Ministry of Agriculture is very much relevant. I may repeat my question.

MR. SPEAKER: If you were to judge the relevancy of it you better come here.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir, I am only making a submission to you. I am asking about the simple policy matter.

MR. SPEAKER: I think, Mr. Bosu, you will have to sit down.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I shall sit down after I finish my question. I am asking a simple question through you whether they have enhanced the quota of the supply of fertilisers to different States in the country. If so, to what extent and from what date. This is my question.

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: We are not in a position to enhance the quota of any State in view of the less availability of the fertilisers in the country.

MR. SPEAKER: SQ. No. 104—Absent. SQ. No. 105—Absent.

Scheme to increase production of Pulses

*106. SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of States where the scheme for increase in the production of pulses is to be introduced and the allocations proposed to be made for the purpose during 1973-74; and

(b) to what extent these schemes are likely to help reduce the gap in demand and supply of pulses?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). A Statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Statement

(a) The scheme for pulses production has been launched in 15 important pulse growing States. The State-

wise allocations of funds during 1973-74 is given below:—

	Rs. in lakhs
Andhra Pradesh	7·30
Assam	1·60
Bihar	10·60
Gujarat	3·10
Haryana	21·20
Kerala	2·30
Madhya Pradesh	53·50
Maharashtra	8·00
Mysore	5·60
Orissa	11·00
Punjab	13·00
Rajasthan	27·70
Tamil Nadu	11·50
Uttar Pradesh	38·00
West Bengal	5·60
	200·00

(b) It is expected that the above scheme will help increase production of pulses by about one million tonnes during 1973-74.

SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA: Before I come to my supplementary question, I would like to draw your attention to the answer given to part (b) of my main question, Part (b) of the question reads thus:

"to what extent these schemes are likely to help reduce the gap in demand and supply of pulses?".

The answer is:

"It is expected that the above scheme will help increase production of pulses by about one million tonnes during 1973-74.".

It will be clear from this that my question has either not been taken into consideration or it has not been rightly understood by the Ministry.

There is an acute shortage of pulses in the country. The prices are also soaring up. May I know the reason for the sudden disappearance of pulses and to what extent this shortage is genuine? What incentives have been given to the States by Government to increase the production during the last two years?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: It is difficult to estimate the precise quantity of requirement. But I may inform the House that during the last ten or fifteen years, progressively the per head availability of pulses has been going down, because the production has almost been stagnant while the population has been increasing. According to my information, the per head availability has come down from 25 k.g. per head in 1961 to about 18 k g. per head. So, it is progressively going down. The other phenomenon which is also encroaching upon the programme of production of pulses is this. Pulses are grown in India under rain-fed conditions, and some of them in drought-prone areas. What is happening is that wherever irrigation facilities are available, the farmers like to divert those lands for growing wheat or other cereal crops, and this also is having an adverse effect on the production of pulses.

However, for increasing the production of pulses, we have selected 30 important districts in the country which are very important districts for this purpose, and a Centrally sponsored programme has been evolved for being implemented in these districts, and necessary funds also have been made available.

One of the most important strategies adopted is this. We find that if the pulse seed is treated with rhizobium culture, which is a microbiological product, the production increases. We have now decided to extend the necessary financial assistance to

agricultural universities and State Governments in order to produce more of rhizobium culture. It is a technical matter, and it will take some time before the production stabilises.

SHRI JAGANNNATH MISHRA: It is an established fact that there is shortage of pulses, and since the production is going down every year, it is quite natural that we have to depend upon imports for the supply of pulses. In view of this, may I know whether it is a fact that Government had decided to import pulses during the last year to meet the immediate demand and if so, the quantity imported, the countries from where the imports were arranged and the foreign exchange involved? I would also like to know whether there is a scheme before Government to have self-sufficiency in production of pulses, and if so, by which year?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: There are very few countries in the world which produce sizable quantities of pulses. So, we cannot possibly depend upon imports. We have to see that efforts are made in our own country to increase the production. For instance, last year, the Government of India in the Ministry of Finance was good enough to sanction foreign exchange for import of pulses, and we explored the possibilities and found that the international prices were very high compared to our prices, and so, we would not find it a very feasible proposition to make import of pulses. In future, our strategy will be to produce the pulses within our own country. It would be difficult to indicate by what time we shall be in a position to meet our requirements adequately. But as I have said, with the new technology which is known in agriculture, it should be possible to increase the production in the years to come. Last year particularly, pulses production was bad because of drought. This year, fortunately, pulses production is expected to be much better than last year. But as far as the long-term strategy is concerned, as I mentioned earlier, a number of things will have to be attended to.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Just now, the Minister said that the consumption of pulses had gone down. Is it on account of non-availability or on account of people taking more to non-vegetarian food?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: What I said was that the per capita consumption had gone down.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : माननीय मंत्री जी ने जो वक्तव्य दिया है, उससे पता चलता है कि उत्तर प्रदेश में 38 प्रतिशत और मध्य प्रदेश में 33 प्रतिशत दाल पैदा होती है । क्या यह सही है कि जो लोग दाल या धान पैदा करते हैं उन को बहुत कम पैसा मिलता है और अधिक मुनाफ़ा दाल बनानेवाले कारखाने ले जाते है? उन को उचित दाम मिले, क्या ऐसी कोई नीति सरकार ने बनाई है ? क्या दालों के दाम निर्धारित करने के बारे में सरकार विचार कर रही है, जिस से कारखानेवाले सारा मुनाफ़ा न खा जांय ?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: At the moment, the prices are very high; the producer is also getting higher prices. In the long-term aspect of the problem, this is one of the factors. Government have applied their mind to it. We are contemplating in future some steps in order that necessary incentives are given to production. As I said, there are some other very important factors which are making the production stagnant which I have already enumerated in detail.

Cut in Wheat Quota for Delhi

*107. SHRI H. M. PATEL:
SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the wheat quota for the Union Territory of Delhi was considerably reduced recently; and

(b) if so, by how much and the reasons for Government of India reducing the wheat quota for the consumers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). Allotments of foodgrains are made to State Governments every month taking into account the overall availability in the Central Pool and the relative needs of deficit States. The allocation of wheat to Delhi Administration for October and November, 1973, were 38,000 tonnes each as against 35,000 tonnes for the month of September. For the month of November, the allotment of rice has been increased to 2,000 tonnes as against 1,500 tonnes during the month of August, September and October, 1973. Besides, 5,000 tonnes of maize have also been allotted to Delhi Administration for the current month.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: My question was based on a definite statement carried in a newspaper in Delhi which said that the Delhi quota had been reduced. The Minister's reply suggests that there has been no reduction indeed; on the contrary, there has been an increase in it. Then why has the Ministry not issued a categorical contradiction of the newspaper report?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: As far as the allotment of quota is concerned, as I said, actually in October—November, there has been an increase over September. There has been no cut as far as the central quota is concerned.

MR. SPEAKER: His question is: why did the Ministry not issue a contradiction of the newspaper report?

SHRI H. M. PATEL: In the present situation, their anxiety should be to allay public apprehension.

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: I have already mentioned in the reply that the quota has been increased in October and November as compared to September.

MR. SPEAKER: He said he tabled the question on the basis of a newspaper report saying that the quota had been decreased. He is asking why was not a contradiction issued of the report.

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: Different news has appeared, that in some shops the wheat quota has been reduced. That is probably because the Delhi Administration in its wisdom has taken a decision to adjust marginally the wheat quota and supplement it by maize. They have a large floating population in Delhi and they have also to meet the requirements of bakeries and other small consumer units. For this they have to make some arrangements. But this is a problem for the Delhi Administration. As far as the Centre is concerned, we have not reduced the supply.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: My second question would still be based on this: that the Centre is responsible for the Delhi Administration; so would it not be appropriate for the Delhi Administration to see that the public is kept fully informed? If they had to reduce, whatever their strategy may be, and they are supplementing it in some other direction, they should have made a public announcement.

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: They have explained. I will again get into touch with the Delhi Ad-

ministration and see that the necessary information is communicated to the public.

श्री नाथूराम अहिरवार : माननीय मंत्री जी ने अभी बतलाया है कि दिल्ली के राशन के कोटे में कमी नहीं की गई है । क्या यह सही है कि राज्यों में जो फेयर प्राइस-शाप्स खोली गई हैं, उन दुकानों पर जो गल्ला सप्लाई किया जाता है वह टाइम पर नहीं पहुंचता है, जिस से जनता को बहुत परेशानी होती है ? मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि सरकार इसके लिए क्या व्यवस्था करने जा रही है ?

MR. SPEAKER: It is not relevant to this question.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir, I have got a clipping from the *Times of India* dated 16th November, 1973 which says that the "Wheat and Atta ration has been reduced by about 30 per cent and this cut has been necessitated by a depletion of stock in the FCI godown in the Union territory." Will the hon. Minister kindly tell us why the depletion of stock in the FCI godown has taken place—if he has read the report--and if so, why did you not build a buffer stock to tide over the situation?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: As far as the rationing in Delhi is concerned, there is no difficulty. The news item that the FCI has no stock is totaly incorrect.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Why did you not contradict the news item?

Rapid Transport system in National Capital Region

108. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the development plans of National Capital Region are under active consideration of the Government at present; and

(b) the steps taken or proposed to plan rapid transport system in the National Capital Region?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHOLA PASWAN SHASTRI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The National Capital Regional Plan proposes the restructuring of the transport network with expressways, inner and outer grid reads, and doubling dieselisation/electrification of the radial rail lines converging on Delhi.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: In this connection, a committee was formed under the chairmanship of Shri Om Mehta. May I know the names of members of the committee and the functions of the committee?

SHRI BHOLA PASWAN SHASTRI: It is a high-powered body and it has constituted committee of which Mr. Om Mehta is the Chairman. Several meetings have been held; all these matters are under the consideration of the Government.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Who are the members?

SHRI BHOLA PASWAN SHASTRI: Mr. Om Mehta is the Chairman. The Chief Minister of Haryana is a member. If he is absent, his representative will attend the meetings. The Chief Ministers of Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh and Chief Executive Councillor, Delhi Administration are also members.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: May I know whether any site has been selected for the development of the region, and whether there is any proposal to acquire some lands in Delhi for the construction of a good hotel?

SHRI BHOLA PASWAN SHASTRI: The answer is in the affirmative.

DR H. P. SHARMA: There is a supposedly some degree of co-ordination or rather lack of co-ordination between the Ministry of Works and Housing and the autonomous Ministry of Railways. I will illustrate it. I have this place in mind, namely Khairthal, which is earmarked for the development of small scale industries and is included in the national capital region. It is also situated in a backward district. My problem is, while there have been repeated demands for the extension of railway services to that place, what I have been asking is only the halting of the "chetak" express train and I have been trying for it for the past two years, and I have not been able to get any relief in that direction. What I want to ask is, what is the manner of co-ordination. Your responsibility is to develop the national capital region, and the railways have to provide the communication. How do you co-ordinate your efforts, or, is there no co-ordination?

SHRI BHOLA PASWAN SHASTRI: It is a high-power Board and it has appointed a committee. The main functions of this committee are to co-ordinate all these programmes.

DR. H. P. SHARMA: Did you in your capacity as the chairman of the coordinating committee reject this plea? You have in your plan the development of this place. (*Interruptions*). Have you rejected that plea?

SHRI BHOLA PASWAN SHASTRI: I would like to know what is your constituency and then I will be in a position to reply.

DR. H. P SHARMA: It is a place in the national capital region and you have earmarked it for development as a small-scale industrial centre.

SHRI BHOLA PASWAN SHASTRI: If it falls within the national development area, development will be done.

Amended Statutes for Aligarh Muslim University

*109. SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH:

SHRI M. S. SIVASWAMY:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government announced a set of amended statutes for the Aligarh Muslim University during October, 1973; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Statement

(a) Yes, Sir. The President of India, in his capacity as the Visitor of Aligarh Muslim University, has approved amendments to certain Statutes of the Aligarh Muslim University as proposed by the University Executive Council.

(b) The main amendments are:—

(i) The Chancellor and Pro-Chancellor, instead of being appointed by the Visitor from a panel recommended by the Executive Council, will be appointed by the Visitor on the recommendation of the Court and will hold office for three years as against the existing term of five years. The proviso to Statute (1) empowering the Visitor to call for fresh recommendation, in case he does not approve the persons recommended, has been deleted.

(ii) The designation of the nominee of the Visitor on the Selection Committee for the post of Vice-Chancellor has been changed from "Chairman" to "Convener". The Clause regarding the Vice-Chancellor's is eligibility for appointment for another term has been deleted.

(iii) The power of appointment of a Dean of Faculty will be vested in the Executive Council, instead of the Vice-Chancellor A Dean will be appointed by rotation according to seniority from amongst the Professors and his term will be reduced from three to two years.

(iv) The procedure regarding appointment of Heads of Departments is to be provided in the Ordinance to be framed by the University instead of Statutes.

(v) In the provision relating to the composition of the Court, representation has been given to non-teaching staff, donors, Muslim Culture and Learning and All-India Muslim Education Conference. The number of Visitors' nominees on the Court has been reduced from 20 to 10. It also provides that instead of rotation by seniority, the teachers will be elected from amongst themselves. Certain minor adjustments have been also proposed in other Constituencies.

(vi) In the Executive Council, the three teachers will be elected from amongst themselves instead of being elected by the Academic Council from its members. In the Academic Council also the three Professors, five Readers and seven fecturers will be elected from each category instead of being appointed by rotation according to seniority.

(vii) The powers of the Academic Council have been made comprehensive by inclusion of certain additional function.

(viii) All the members of a Department will be members of the Board of Studies of that Department. The functions of the Boards of Studies have also been spelt out in detail.

(ix) The provisions relating to the Departmental Committees, Students' Union, Teachers Association and Non-Academic Staff Association have been deleted.

(x) The Dean of the Faculty concerned has been included as a Member of the Selection Committees for appointment of Professors, Readers and Lecturers.

Copies of a Statement giving details of the amendments have been placed in the Parliament Library.

SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH: In view of the debate that was held in this House to pass the Aligarh Muslim University Amendement Bill and the strong voices raised by this part of the House against the hurried method by which this Bill was passed, may I know what was the main reason which brought about the present ordinance on behalf of the President on the amendments to the Bill which was passed?

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: The hon. member is under a misapprehension. The President has not brought about any ordinance. The A.M.U. Act laid down a procedure under which the statutes of the university can be amended. The procedure was that the Executive Council of the University would propose amendments and if the Visitor approved of those amendments, those amendments to the statutes would be enforced. In this present case, precisely this is what has hapened. The Executive

Council proposed a set of amendments and the Visitor agreed with them. Those amendments to the statutes came into being. The House will recall that when the AMU Amending Bill was introduced in this House, I had pointed out that this Bill provided for a great deal of flexibility so that as and when the university community felt that a change was needed, it could bring about that change without unnecessarily the matter being brought before this House. Therefore, it is in accordance with the procedure prescribed by the Amendment Act that these changes have taken place.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI: The agitation of the students was about their demand for some amendments and I am glad the proposed amendments have satisfied the students. But since there is no students' union at the moment, may I know whether in view of the proposed amendments, the Minister has instructed the university authorities to hold the students' union elections immediately?

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: I have already made a request to the Vice-Chancellor of the university that he may take steps to constitute all the bodies of the university in accordance with the amended statutes. Since one of the conditions is that the President, Secretary and one or two other office-bearers of the union are ex-officio members of the authorities of the university, it would imply the elections to the students' union also.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN: May I know whether four students who are office-bearers of the students' union have been detained because they wanted certain amendments to the statutes and whether the Minister will intervene and release them because they have been detained illegally?

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: This is a matter for the State Government to decide.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN: The President, Secretary and other office-bearers are detained under MISA under instructions from this Mnistry.

श्री शिवकुमार शास्त्री : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आप के द्वारा मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूं कि जो आप ने यह अधिनियम स्वीकृत किया था और इस से पहले जो अधिनियम था, अब वर्तमान परिस्थिति में जब कि विजिटर द्वारा कुछ संशोधन स्वीकार किए गए हैं, दोनों में क्या अन्तर रह गया है ? कोई अन्तर है या पतनाले का बहना वहीं पर है ?

प्रो० एस० नुरुल हसन : : अध्यक्ष महोदय, गुजारिश यह है कि जो सन् 1965 का ऐक्ट था या 1952 का ऐक्ट था उसके मुकाबिले में अब भी तब्दीलियां काफी हैं और जो सन् 1972 का ऐक्ट उस के बदले हुए स्टेट्यूट्स के मुताबिक है अगर माननीय सदस्य उन सब को पढ़ लेने की कृपा करें जो कि सब लाइब्रेरी में मौजूद हैं तो उन्हें मालूम हो जायेगा ।

श्री विभूति मिश्र : अभी जो राष्ट्रपति जी का अध्यादेश निकला उसके बाद भी एक सेक्शन हिन्दुस्तान में ऐसा है जो कहता है कि इस अध्यादेश के निकलने के बाद भी अलीगढ़ मुस्लिम यूनिवर्सिटी का माइनोरिटी कैरेक्टर नहीं है, बल्कि वह कहता है कि इस का एक सूबाई कैरेक्टर हो गया है तो मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि इस देश की माइनारिटी इस में कौन सा सुधार करना चाहती है और उस सुधार के सम्बन्ध में सरकार को क्या एतराज़ है ?

MR. SPEAKER: This is beyond the scope of the question.

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: This matter has been discussed in the House when the Amendment Bill was introduced that it was not possible for the Government to agree with the view that it should be declared as a minority institution.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: You have not allowed me once since 12th November.

MR. SPEAKER: I will allow, but I will have to contradict you after getting information from the office later on. You are never satisfied.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: This House will recall that in tendentious hurry, the Bill was passed so much so that 84 amendments were brought by the minister himself on the floor of the House on the same day when this Bill was passed. At that time, Sir, you used a harsh word against me several times when I said that "you will have to come back to the House because you are doing it in a tendentious hurry and this is wrong. There is a vital change in the provision of the Act itself by using the word "statute". One can understand that there are certain provisions about rules-making body. But this is not the rule-making body. Certain statutes have been changed. I want to know the difference between statutes and rules and whether this vital change in the provision of the Act can be done by a statute promulgated or issued by the President. During his speech the minister used the expression "national and secular character of the university" a dozen times. But in changing the composition of the court, why has representation been given only to Muslim Culture & Learning and All India Muslim Education Conference and why not other learned bodies and conferences?

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: The A.M.U. Act has used the word "statute" in a specific sense. This has been defined in Sec. 2, sub-section (5). The procedure for making a statute and the subjects it can deal with has also been defined in Section 27 and Section 28 of the Aligarh Muslim University Act and it is in accordance with this that the change has taken place.

In regard to the second part of the hon. Member's question, I would draw his kind attention to Section 5 of the Aligarh Muslim University Act. Sub-clause 2(a) provides that the University will have the following powers, viz., to promote oriental and Islamic studies and give instructions in Muslim theology and religion, to impart moral and physical training, etc. In view of the fact that a special clause has been mentioned here which enjoys upon the University to provide for Islamic studies and Muslim theology....

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: There is only one Department.

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: Therefore, if some Member who have specialised in Islamic learning become members of the court, it does not in any way vitiate from the secular character of the University.

MR. SPEAKER: The Question-hour is over now. I am sorry it is already two minutes beyond the time.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Acquisition of Tankers

*102. SHRI D. K. PANDA:
SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU:

Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken a decision to acquire tankers of its own; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI KAMALAPATI TRIPATHI): (a) and (b). The Government of India does not acquire tankers of its own. Shipping companies both in the public and private sector, acquire ships including tankers. The Shipping Corporation of India Ltd., a public sector undertaking, has at present 8 tankers of 2.20 lakhs GRT in operation and 19 tankers of 8.94 lakhs GRT on order.

Increase in Coastal Shipping Tonnage

*104. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Coastal Shipping has been found to be the most economical mode of transport among the coastal towns for carrying bulk cargoes;

(b) if so, whether Government is thinking to go in a big way for Coastal Shipping tonnage; and

(c) if so, the broad outlines thereof including tonnage obtained from Rumania since 1972?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI KAMALAPATI TRIPATHI): (a) Coastal Shipping is generally regarded as an economical mode of transport for bulk commodities;

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir. The tentative target for coastal dry cargo shipping in the Fifth Plan is 6 lakhs GRT. This will involve a substantial expansion from the current operative coastal dry cargo tonnage of 1.41 lakh GRT. Orders have been placed in Rumania for 10 ships of 18,000 DWT each. One has been delivered recently and the remaining 9 are expected to be delivered by January, 1976.

Cases of Food and Drug Adulteration

*105. SHRI M. S. PURTY:

DR. GOVIND DAS RICHHARIYA:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases brought to the notice of Government regarding food and drug adulteration during the last six months, in the Union Territories, separately; and

(b) what steps Government have taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Statement

Prevention of Food Adulteration.

The Prevention of Food Adulteration Act is implemented by and large by local bodies. In certain States the State Governments also implement the Act. The State Governments have, from time to time, been requested to check this menace. The following additional steps have been taken by the Government of India:—

(i) The Act was amended in 1964 whereby the penalty clause was made more deterrent and the Government of India was also given concurrent powers to appoint their food inspectors and public analysis for checking adulteration at inter-state level as well as at manufacturers, wholesalers or other levels wherever considered necessary.

(ii) A special squad has been established at the Directorate General of Health Services to investigate the

complaints received from public or others for curbing this menace.

(iii) A new Food Research and Standardisation Laboratory is being established at Ghaziabad.

(iv) To provide for trained and experienced analysis, training courses have been started at the Central Food Laboratory, Calcutta. Scholarships have been sanctioned for candidates studying food analysis at Andhra University.

(v) Assistance of Voluntary Organisations is enlisted in creating awareness among the general public against adulteration of food and drugs.

Prevention of Drugs Adultration.

(i) To eliminate unlicensed manufacturers of drugs, who usually indulge in manufacture and sale of spurious drugs, an 'All India List of licensed drug Manufacturers' has been printed and made freely available to all concerned at nominal price. This list is revised from time to time and copies of the revised list are circulated to State Drugs Control Organisations and to Associations of dealers in drugs.

(ii) The Drugs and Cosmetics Act has been amended and the extent of penalty for manufacture and sale of adulterated drugs and manufacture and sale without licence has been raised from 3 years to 10 years. Provision has also been made for the confiscation of equipment and implements employed for manufacture of such drugs as also the means of transport of such drugs.

(iii) The States have been advised to maintain close liaison with the Police authorities for the compaign against spurious drugs to be carried on intensively. They have been requested to augment their Drugs Inspectorates and the testing facilities so that the scale of sampling is increased and quick test reports are obtained.

(iv) Whenever reports of spurious drugs are received by the Central Drugs Standard Control Organisation, and whenever a racket is supposed to be of Inter-State character, special precautions are taken to alert the States concerned and no advise them to take necessary action with the assistance of the State Police.

(v) Zonal Offices of the Central Drugs Standard Control Organisation have been set up at Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and Ghaziabad to bring about a close liaison between the Central and State Organisations. One of the major functions of the Zonal Officers is to investigate the movement of spurious drugs, particularly in Inter-State commerce and to ensure that the standards of drugs moving in inter-State commerce are stringently observed. The Zonal Officers are assisted in their task by Central Drugs Inspectors who work in close liaison with the State Drugs Inspectors. The Central Inspectorate staff attached to the Zonal Offices is being augmented.

(vi) The help and co-operation of Associations representing the interests of drug manufacturers and dealers are being enlisted to ensure maximum compliance with the good manufacturing and scale practices and their co-operation in the campaign against spurious drugs is also being sought.

(vii) A training programme for Drugs Inspectors and Government Analysts has been arranged under the aegis of the Central Drugs Standard Control Organisation. These training programmes will help in more stringent enforcement of Drug Standard Control.

(viii) A constant liaison and dialogue with the State Drugs Control

Organisations is maintained by the Central Drugs Standard Control Organisations by holding meetings of the Drugs Consultative Committee, meeting of the Zonal State Controllers and through discussions by the Zonal Officers with the State Drugs Control officials and by correspondence. This constant exchange of information helps coordination and intensification of quality control measures.

Indo-Japanese Commission on Culture Co-Operation

*110. SHRI H. N. MUKHERJEE:
SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was a meeting of the Indo-Japanese Mixed Commission on Culture Cooperation here;

(b) if so, the main items discussed; and

(c) the decision, taken thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The Mixed Commission discussed all facets of Indo-Japanese Cultural Co-operation specially in the fields of Higher Education, Art and Culture, Radio, Television, Press & Sports and exchanged suggestions and proposals for the consideration of the Governments of the two countries.

Inadequate D.T.C. Bus Service in far flung Colonies of Delhi

*111. SHRI HARI SINGH: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is no adequate D.T.C. Bus service available to about 50,000 residents of Madan Park, Chunna Mal Park, Manohar Park, Ashoka Park, Jaidev Park, Punjab Garden and Bhagwan Das Nagar Delhi-35 causing great inconvenience to the public in that area; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the steps Government propose to take to provide adequate bus service in that area?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI KAMLAPATI TRIPATHI): (a) and (b). All the colonies, mentioned by the Hon'ble Member, fall on the stretch between Zakhira and Northern Railway General Store on Rohtak Road. At present the D.T.C. is operating bus services on as many as fifteen routes on Rohtak Road, which also serve these colonies. These services touch the Railway Station, Central Secretariat and a number of marketing and commercial places in the city and are considered to be adequate to meet the transport requirements of the residents of the colonies under reference.

Stepping up of Seed Production

*112. SHRI BANAMALI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Seeds Corporation proposes to step up seed production;

(b) if so, the salient features of the proposal; and

(c) the stage at which the matter stands at present?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Corporation is making effort for all round increase in production of quality seeds of different crops, and in particular the production of certified seeds of high yielding varieties of cereals. The current rabi summer seed production programme is nearly twice as large as

compared to the previous year. Taking 1973-74 as a whole, the production of seeds would be higher by about 200 per cent.

(c) The Corporation has taken up for implementation the programmes drawn for rabi summer 1973-74.

Proposal from Mysore for fixing price of different varieties of Rice

*113. SHRI K. MALLANNA:

SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Mysore Government have sent proposals to the Central Government for fixing price of different varieties of rice, viz. Rs. 70 for the first variety (Coarse), Rs. 75 for the second variety (mid-fine) Rs. 80 for the third (Fine) and Rs. 85 for the fourth (superfine) rice; and

(b) if so, the decision of Central Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). The State Government proposed the per quintal paddy prices of Rs. 70 Crores, Rs. 75 for Medium, Rs. 80 for Fine and Rs. 85 for Superfine varieties. On the basis of the price differentials prevailing in 1972 the per quintal prices of different varieties of paddy have been agreed to as Rs. 70 for Coarse, Rs. 71 for Medium, Rs. 74 for Mid-fine and Rs. 77 for Fine varieties.

"Many States have Soils Deficient in Zinc"

*114. SHRI P. A. SAMINATHAN:

SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Union Government has been drawn to the Press Report in the "Hindustan Times" dated the 8th September, 1973 under the heading 'Many States have soils deficient in zinc'; and

(b) the steps being taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Under the All India Coordinated Scheme on Micronutrients in Soils the Indian Council of Agricultural Research has carried out studies to locate zinc deficient areas in the various States. This is also being done in an intensive manner through the soil testing programme of the State Governments.

So far, zinc deficiency has been found in some districts of Punjab, Haryana, U.P., Andhra Pradesh, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Bihar and Gujarat where High Yielding Varieties are grown.

The State Governments have been advised to apply zinc sulphate in zinc deficient areas for obtaining maximum returns from the fertiliser application. They have also been asked to make available sufficient quantities of zinc sulphate to the farmers in these areas.

The zinc sulphate industry has also been asked to increase their production to meet the demands of the States.

Life Sentence to Food Adulteraors

*115. SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAKODKAR:

SHRI BHAGIRATH BHANWAR:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether many foodstuffs are being adulterated in the country; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to give a life sentence to the food adulterators?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) It is unfortunately true that such adulteration does take place.

(b) A statement indicating the penalties prescribed under the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954, is laid on the table of the Sabha. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-5731/73]. The question of enhancing the penalties is under examination.

Sen Committee Report on Revision of University and College Teachers' Grades

*116. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Sen Committee Report for the revision of the University and Colleage Teachers' Grades has been considered by Government;

(b) if so, whether any decision has been taken regarding its implementation; and

(c) if not, the date by which the decision is likely to be taken?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) to (c). The recommendations of the University Grants Commission on the report of the Sen Committee in regard to scales of pay of the teachers in universities and colleges have been received and are under examination.

Wholesale Trade in Foodgrains in Scarcity Areas

*117. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the wholesale takeover of the food trade can be implemented successfully by the States especially where there is shortage in supply of foodgrains; and

(b) if not, whether Central Government propose to supply sufficient quantity to make up their shortage?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) Successful implementation of wholesale trade take-over in foodgrains, to a considerable extent, depends on the ready availability of allocable stocks thereof with the Government. This is one of the important factors leading to such implementation.

(b) The demands of the States and the Union Territories for foodgrains are met by the Government of India in keeping with the overall availability thereof in the Central Pool.

Fire on Indian Ship "Mobil Petroleum" off the African Coast in September, 1973

*118. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA:

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:

Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there have been mysterious fire on the Indian Ship, the super tanker 'Mobil Petroleum" of the African coast on the 15th September, 1973;

(b) if so, the cause of the fire; and

(c) the outcome of the investigations carried out?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI KAMLAPATI TRIPATHI): (a) The super tanker 'MOBIL PETROLEUM' is a Liberian vessel and not an Indian ship. Some minor fire is reported to have occurred on the ship between the 3rd

and 5th September, 1973 when it was near the South East African coast.

(b) No investigation into the cause of the fire was made by the Director General of Shipping as the vessel is a foreign one and the fire accident took place in foreign waters.

(c) Does not arise.

Freeze on Price of Farm Inputs

*119. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a proposal has been submitted to Government to freeze prices of farm inputs in the country;

(b) if so, the main points thereof;

(c) the time by which Government propose to take necessary steps in this regard; and

(d) the extent to which such a freeze will bring down the prices of foodgrains?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE):

(a) No such proposal has been received in the Ministry of Agriculture.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

Cochin Shipyard's contract with U.K. Firm

*120. SHRI A. K. GOPALAN: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Cochin Shipyard entered into a contract with the U.K. firm of Scott Lithgow Limited for technical assistance in building of ships and training the Shipyard's personnel in ship building; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI KAMLAPATI TRIPATHI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In accordance with the agreement M/s. Scott. Lithgow Ltd. will provide necessary technical documentation and consultancy service for the building of the first ship of 75,000 DWT by the Cochin Shipyard. They will also train certain personnel of Cochin Shipyard in their Kingston Shipbuilding Yard. In consideration for the services rendered by M/s. Scott Lithgow Ltd., the Cochin Shipyard has to pay a sum of £ 760,333 in addition to the salaries of their consultants who will be posted at Cochin, which are estimated at £ 350,000 in foreign currency plus Rs. 15,20,000 in Indian Currency.

Introduction of Irrigation (Pumping) Scheme on Barges

1002. SHRI K. KODANDA RAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Irrigation (Pumping) Scheme on barges is successful;

(b) whether it can be done only on perennial rivers;

(c) whether Government is thinking of introducing such schemes all over the country; and

(d) if so, whether there is any likelihood of giving priority to such schemes in the Fifth Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF SHER SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. Lift irrigation schemes constructed on barges are successful.

(b) It can be done successfully on perennial as well as subperennial rivers.

(c) These schemes are already being undertaken in parts of the country wherever concerned State Governments have found them useful based on Techno-economic considerations.

(d) Done emphasis is given for lift irrigation schemes (which include pumping schemes on barges also) in the proposals for minor irrigation schemes in the Fifth Plan.

लद्दाख में एक बांध का निर्माण

1003. **श्री कुशोक बाकुला** : क्या **निर्माण और आवास** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या लेह, लद्दाख में पीने के पानी की कमी दूर करने के लिए इस क्षेत्र के ऊपरी भाग में खरजोंग नाले पर बांध बनाने का कोई प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचाराधीन है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो यह कब तक क्रियान्वित होगा ?

संसदीय कार्य विभाग तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ओम मेहता) : (क) और (ख). राज्य सरकार से सूचना की प्रतीक्षा की जा रही है जो प्राप्त होने पर सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

Wind Mills for drawing water from Wells

1004. SHRI BHAGIRATH BHANWAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have conducted a study-*cum*-feasibility report on the setting up of wind mills to help the rural housewives in drawing water from wells; and

(b) If so, the main features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

मोटे अनाज का चोरी-छिपे दिल्ली में लाया जाना

1005. **श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री**: क्या **कृषि** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मोटा अनाज जैसे मक्का, बाजरा आदि उत्तर प्रदेश से चोरी-छिपे दिल्ली लाया जा रहा है ;

(ख) क्या उक्त तस्करी पुलिस की सांठ-गांठ से चल रही है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में सरकार के पास क्या जानकारी है और उक्त अवैध व्यापार को समाप्त करने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अण्णासाहिब पी० शिन्दे) : (क) से (ग). सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और सभा के पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

Rural Housing Scheme

1006. SHRI BHAGIRATH BHANWAR: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the concrete steps taken to solve the rural housing problem and provide houses for the landless labour in the villages;

(b) whether the scheme is financed by the Central Government; and

(c) the amount allotted to various State Governments for the purpose and the number of houses constructed so far in each State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) to (c). A statement containing the requisite information is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-5732/73].

अमेरीका से मूलजनक मुर्गियां

1007. **श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री:** क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारत को अमेरीका से तीन हजार मूलजनक मुर्गियां प्राप्त हुई हैं; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इससे इस व्यवस्था में क्या लाभ संभावित है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (प्रो० शेर सिंह) : (क) जी नहीं । तथापि भारत सरकार ने संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका की सरकार से तकनीकी सहयोग मिशन कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत 1956 में एक दिन के 30,000 चूजे प्राप्त किए थे । इन्हें इस देश में जल-वायु का आदी बनाने और आगे इनकी संख्या बढ़ाने के लिए प्राप्त किया गया था ।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

Losses of District Cooperative Marketing Society in Andhra Pradesh

1008. SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the District Co-operative Marketing Societies are incurring heavy loss during the last three years continuously in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, the extent of losses and the assets and liabilities of those co-operative marketing societies during 1970-71, 1971-72 and 1972-73 June end; and

(c) the reasons for the losses if any, and also measures taken by the Government of Andhra Pradesh to put them on correct lines?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) to (c). The information is being collected from the Government of Andhra Pradesh and would be placed on the Table of the Sabha as soon as it is received from the State Government.

Free Primary, Secondary and College Education

1009. SHRI SAROJ MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) in how many States and Union Territories free primary education is imparted to children at Government expenses and in how many States and Union Territories Secondary and College education is imparted to the students free of all fees; and

(b) what steps Government at the Centre has taken to make up this deficiency on the part of such State Governments?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) In so far as primary education in Classes I—V is concerned it is free in Government and local body schools in all parts of the country except a few places in West Bengal. Some States provide free education upto the University standard, some others upto the secondary standard, and the rest upto the middle standard. The actual position is as follows:—

(i) All education is free in Jammu and Kashmir, Nagaland and L. M. and A Islands.

(ii) In Tamil Nadu, Andaman and Nicobar Islands and Arunachal Pradesh all school education is free including pre-university/Higher Secondary.

(iii) All education upto the secondary stage is free in Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Karnataka, Kerala, Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Pondicherry. In Andhra Pradesh, however, girls get free education upto the Junior college stage.

(iv) In Assam, Bihar, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur, Meghalaya, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tripura, Chandigarh, Delhi, Goa, Daman and Diu and Mizoram education is free upto the middle/higher primary/junior secondary stage (i.e. age-group of 6 to 13 or 14). In Madhya Pradesh, Manipur, Rajasthan and Tripura, however, girls get free education upto the end of secondary stage.

(v) In Orissa boys' education is free at the primary stage (age-group 6 to 11) and girls education up to the end of the secondary stage.

(vi) In Uttar Pradesh, education is free upto grade VI (age-group 6—12) for boys and upto grade X for girls. In West Bengal, Education is free at the primary stage (age-group 6 to 11) except for boys in certain urban areas of the State. Girls' Education, is however, free upto the Junior High Stage (age-group 6 to 14).

(b) The Government of India have urged the provision of free education for the age-group 6—14. The States of Orissa, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal have to make some lee-way in this regard. In view of the needs of other priority areas stress is not being laid on the provision of free education at secondary and other levels for all students. Provision of freeships and scholarships to the deprived sections of the population is however, stressed.

Strike by Workers of Central Institute of Fisheries Operatives, Cochin

1010. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI:
SHRI HARI SINGH:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the workers of the Central Institute of Fisheries Operatives, Cochin are on strike since the 7th October, 1973;

(b) if so, the action Government have taken to settle their problems by negotiation;

(c) whether Government are aware that this labour dispute has arisen due to unhealthy labour practices in the said Institute; and

(d) if so, remedial measures Government propose to take in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) Some workers who had been engaged on a casual basis in the Central Institute of Fisheries Operatives stopped reporting for work from 8-10-73 and have been conducting an agitation on the basis of certain demands which had been made earlier, and included permanent employment and payment of salary and allowances as for employees on the regular establishment. The normal working of the Institute is not affected.

(b) and (c). The agitation commenced when a casual worker who had been engaged to assist in net making was not re-engaged when he reported for duty on 8-10-73 after a period of absence when the work was nearing completion. The Director of the Institute has reported that the requirements

of the Institute are intermittent and there is no current requirement for the casual workers who are agitating for permanent employment. The position was explained to their representatives by the Director. The casual workers had also intimated that they had formed a Union which has been registered under the Indian Trade Union Act. They have been requested by the Director to furnish necessary information to enable him to take further action in the matter under the regulations.

(d) The Director has asked to furnish a list of casual workers who are eligible for regular absorption in terms of the regulations on the subject. The statement will indicate *inter-alia*, the extent to which it has been necessary to employ casual workers, and facilitate assessment of the need, if any, for employment of additional hands on a continuing basis. The matter will be reviewed on receipt of the information.

Steps to Check Mixing of Pesticides in Foodgrains

1011. SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has come to Government's notice that owing to lack of storage facilities farmers are freely mixing pesticides with foodgrains as a precautionary measure;

(b) whether as a result of this practice mainly prevalent in UP many cases of Fatalities have been reported;

(c) whether it is due to the ignorance of the farmers and whether any steps are being taken to educate them about the correct use of the pesticides, and if so, the particulars thereof; and

(d) whether Government have initiated any law or any such law now exists which will check misuse of pesticides?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) No specific instances have come to notice.

(b) The information is being collected.

(c) Most pesticides are poisonous in nature. The State and Central Government extension agencies educate the farmers about the correct use of pesticides both in the field and in storage. Department of Food have initiated a Save Grain Campaign programme aimed at extending the techniques of improved storage of foodgrains at farmer's level under which correct and safe use of pesticides in storage is propagated. Wherever the use of pesticides is suggested, precautionary measures are also publicised side by side to educate the farmers in proper and safe use thereof.

(d) The Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954 prohibits mixing of pesticides in the foodgrains and also prescribes the maximum tolerance limits. The instructions prohibiting the manufacturers of pesticides to recommend mixing of insecticides in the foodgrains are also being issued under the Insecticides Act, 1968.

Electricity and Water in Greater Kailash Part-II, New Delhi

1012. SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the further progress made in providing electricity and water to the house builders in the Blocks other than 'E', in Greater Kailash Part-II, New Delhi;

(b) whether some houses in these blocks have since been completed, and if so, whether these have been provided with water and electricity connections; and

(c) whether house building activities in these blocks which are otherwise ready for construction are being held up for non-supply of electricity and water, and if so, whether Government propose to expedite the matter, and if so, the steps taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) to (c). According to the information furnished by the Delhi Water Supply and Sewage Disposal Undertaking, the Town Planner, Municipal Corporation of Delhi has permitted building activity in all the blocks of Greater Kailash Part II. Water connections are also being sanctioned for the completed houses where individual consumers have applied for the same.

The Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking have intimated that work of electrification of Blocks 'S', 'W' and 'M' is in progress. Electricity connections can be given in the houses from general supply mains subject to completion of the required formalities by applicants. Even temporary connections are given to the prospective consumers for construction purposes.

Allocation of Funds for Eradication of Malaria

1013. SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state the allocations of money made by the Central Government for malaria eradication in Delhi, Rajasthan, U. P. during the last three years and how much of it has been spent by the State units and the reasons for the shroftall in expenditure?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU): The required information is given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-5733/73]

कलकत्ता की एक फर्म द्वारा चावल की शक्ल के पत्थर के टुकड़े काटने वाली मशीन के लिये क्रयादेश

1014. श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री: क्या कृषि मंत्री महोदय यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान समाचार पत्रों में प्रकाशित इस समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है कि कलकत्ता की एक फर्म ने विदेश को इस प्रकार की मशीन के लिये क्रयादेश दिया है जो चावल की शक्ल के पत्थर के टुकड़े काट सके जिनका उपयोग बाद में चावल में मिलाने के लिये सरकार के लिये किया जा सके; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी रूपरेखा क्या है और इस प्रकार की अनियमितताओं को रोकने के लिये सरकार क्या सतर्कता बरत रही है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अण्णासाहिब पी० शिन्दे) : (क) और (ख) : सरकार किसी ऐसी मशीन, जोकि चावल की शक्ल के पत्थर के टुकड़े काट सके, के आयात के लिये किसी फर्म के किसी प्रस्ताव के बारे में अवगत नहीं है ।

अलीगढ़ मुस्लिम विश्वविद्यालय के चिकित्सा संकाय की चयन समिति द्वारा नियुक्तियां

1015. श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री: क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान 12 सितम्बर के 'हिन्दुस्तान' में प्रकाशित इस समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है कि अलीगढ़

मुस्लिम विश्वविद्यालय के चिकित्सा संकाय चयन समिति द्वारा अनुचित प्रकार से कतिपय नियुक्तियां की गई हैं ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी तथ्य क्या हैं और सरकार ने इस संबंध में क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण तथा संस्कृति मंत्री (प्रो० एस० नुरुल हसन) : (क) और (ख) : यह समाचार अलीगढ़ मुस्लिम विश्वविद्यालय के चिकित्सा विभाग में एक प्रोफेसर के चयन में अनियमितता के बारे में है। इस पद के लिये चयन समिति द्वारा की गई सिफारिश कार्य-परिषद् के विचाराधीन है, जो विश्वविद्यालय अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत ऐसे पदों पर नियुक्तियां करने के लिये प्राधिकृत है।

दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय छात्र संघ के चुनाव के दौरान दिल्ली परिवहन निगम की बसों पर लिखे गए नारे

1016. **श्री भागीरथ भंवर** : क्या **नौवहन और परिवहन** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय छात्र संघ के पिछले चुनाव के समय दिल्ली परिवहन निगम की बसों तथा निगम के अन्तर्गत आने वाली गैर सरकारी बसों पर भी जगह जगह काली स्याही अमुक उम्मीदवार को वोट दीजिये, लिखकर चुनाव प्रचार का माध्यम बनाया गया था;

(ख) यदि हां, तो बसों की सफाई कराने में दिल्ली परिवहन निगम को कितनी धनराशि खर्च करनी पड़ी ; और

(ग) जिन समर्थित उम्मीदवारों के नाम बसों पर लिखे गये थे इस खर्च में उनसे भी कुछ राशि वसूल की गई है ?

नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एम० बी० राना) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) नित्यप्रति की धुलाई के दौरान बसों पर लगाये गये पोस्टर हटा दिये गये। स्याही में लिखे हुये नारे भी धो दिये गये हैं। तेल के रंगों से लिखे नारे भी साफ किये जा रहे हैं। इसमें दिल्ली परिवहन निगम को कोई विशेष व्यय नहीं करना पड़ा है।

(ग) जी नहीं ।

राज्यों में सूखे के कारण हुई क्षति

1017. **श्री लालजी भाई** : क्या **कृषि** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1971-72 और 1972-73 में सूखे के कारण मवेशियों, फसलों आदि के रूप में वर्षवार कितनी क्षति होने का अनुमान है और सूखे की स्थिति का मुकाबला करने के लिये स्वीकृत योजना की मुख्य बातें क्या हैं और उस पर वर्षवार कितनी धनराशि खर्च की गई है ; और

(ख) भूख से प्रतिवर्ष कितने परिवारों की मृत्यु हुई और उपरोक्त अवधि में प्रत्येक परिवार को कितनी धनराशि दी गई ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अण्णा साहिब पी० शिन्दे) : (क) वर्ष 1971-72 के दौरान कुछेक राज्यों में थोड़े पैमाने पर सूखे की स्थिति रही थी। 1972-73 के दौरान

सूखे की स्थिति से प्रभावित मवेशियों के बारे में उपलब्ध सूचना इस प्रकार है:-

राज्य	प्रभावित मवेशियों की संख्या (लाख में)
महाराष्ट्र	72.2
गुजरात	75.6
राजस्थान	15.0
आंध्र प्रदेश	134.0
कर्नाटक	20.27
बिहार	63.35
उत्तर प्रदेश	64.4
उड़ीसा	23.2
	468.02

1971-72 और 1972-73 के दौरान कृषि पैदावार बताने वाला एक विवरण (1) सभा पटल पर रखा गया है । [प्रन्थालय में रखा गया देखिये संख्या (Lt5734/73]

सूखे की स्थिति का मुकाबला करने के लिये अपनाई गई योजना की मोटी मोटी बातें और राज्यों को आबंटित केन्द्रीय सहायता की राशि सभा पटल पर रखे गये विवरण (2) में दी गयी है ।[प्रन्थालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या (Lt 5734†73] ।

(ख) किसी भी राज्य सरकार ने भूख-मरी से मौत होने की सूचना नहीं दी है ।

Damage to Bridges during Floods in Gujarat

1018. SHRI D. P. JADEJA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of bridges destroyed/damaged during the recent floods in Gujarat State; and

(b) the action taken by Government for their repair?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI M. B. RANA): (a) and (b). No damage to bridge structures on National Highways has occurred during the recent floods in Gujarat. There has, however, been—

(i) breach on the right approach road in the case of bridge across Sabarmati river on the link road connecting National Highway 8 and 8A where earth-filling for temporary restoration of traffic is in progress; and

(ii) disturbance to the toe-wall and stone pitching on the Vasad side abutment in the case of bridge across Mahi river on National Highway 8. There has been no dislocation of traffic in this case.

The State Government are framing estimates and taking steps for permanent flood damage repairs to the approaches of these two bridges on the National Highways.

In so far as bridges on the State roads are concerned, for which the Government of Gujarat are primarily responsible, information has been received from the State Government that 83 major and minor bridges have been affected by the floods of 1973. The State Government have intimated that they have carried out temporary repairs to make the roads trafficable.

Drinking Water Shortage in Gujarat

1020. SHRI P. M. MEHTA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether drinking water crisis will continue in Bhavnagar, Gujarat State for another year also;

(b) if so, whether the water level in Gourishanker lake had gone so low that the lake would meet the need of the city for hardly a month or two;

(c) if so, whether the Centre has been asked to help the State Government of Gujarat to overcome the crisis of water shortage in Bhavnagar;

(d) whether Bhavnagar is facing water crisis for the last one year; and

(e) if so, what help Union Government is likely to give to the Gujarat in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) to (e). The information is awaited from the Government of Gujarat. The same will be laid on the Table of the Sabha on receipt.

Ground Water Resources

1021. SHRI BANAMALI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated ground water resources available in the country;

(b) the steps taken by the Central Ground Water Board to exploit and manage the same; and

(c) whether certain States like Haryana, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal have excessive ground water and the groundwater level has been rising there, if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken to draw plans to utilize excess water?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) According to the tentative estimate the utilisable groundwater potential of the country is 220 million acre feet.

(b) The main function of the Central Ground Water Board is to conduct groundwater surveys throughout the country. Groundwater development schemes are being executed by the States.

(c) Information is being collected from the States and would be placed on the Table of the Sabha.

पांचवीं योजना में कृषकों को ऋण देने के लिए स्वतन्त्र संगठन

1022. **श्री ज्ञानेश्वर प्रसाद यादव :** क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार पांचवी पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान कृषकों को ऋण देने के लिये स्वतंत्र संगठन बनाने का है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अण्णासाहिब पी० शिन्दे) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

Steps against Monopolists, Hoarders, Black Marketeers and Landlords

1023. SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken to bring to book the monopolists, hoarders, blackmarketeers and landlords and to supply grain and other essential commodities to the people at controlled prices during the last three years;

(b) the results acheived so far; and

(c) the further steps envisaged in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) to (c). The Government of India have constantly impressed on all the State Governments the need to enforce strictly the various food control

orders. The State Governments are taking action accordingly. The State Governments have strengthened their enforcement machinery to deal effectively with black-marketeers and hoarders. Prompt action is taken against persons who violate the various food control orders. The State Governments have also been advised to fix maximum statutory limits regarding the quantities of wheat and other foodgrains that might be held in stock by producers, traders, consumers, etc. In view of the present difficult condition, created by high prices and shortage of essential commodities and artificial bottlenecks in their distribution the Government of India have also advised the State Governments to invoke the provisions of the Defence of India Rules, 1971 for regulating various matters relating to essential commodities including foodgrains, and to use the powers under the Maintenance of Internal Security Act, 1971 against persons indulging in hoarding, blackmarketing and other anti-social activities prejudicial to the maintenance of essential supplies.

Allotment of place, shops and showrooms in the Operation area of N.D.M.C.

1024. SHRI SHYAM SUNDER MOHAPATRA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether in its area of operation, N.D.M.C. has rendered or is rendering any meaningful help to the Cooperative Institutions or Societies in form of allotment of place, shops and show-rooms,

(b) if so, the details of the help rendered/being rendered;

(c) whether there is any plan or proposal for the allotment of place, shops and show-rooms to Co-operative Societies in N.D.M.C. area and whether requests from Co-operative Societies Institutions are pending with N.D.M.C. for allotment; and

(d) if so, the details of the proposal and number of cooperative societies etc. whose requests are before N.D.M.C.?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) and (b). Generally allotment of shops, accommodation etc. is made in N.D.M.C. area by inviting tenders through Press advertisement. If a Cooperative Society applies for allotment of any premises, they are informed on the above lines.

(c) and (d). There is no proposal for allotment of any place, shops or show-rooms to Co-operative Societies. Recently the Vikas Kendra Industrial Cooperative Society Ltd. applied for the allotment of a newly constructed stall at Panchkuina Road but the Committee has decided to invite applications from the Scheduled Caste members for allotment of the said stall. The question of allotment of a portable Kiosk to the said Society is, however, still under the consideration of the N.D.M.C.

Persons sent abroad for technical Training

1025. SHRI SHANKERRAO SAVANT: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) how many persons—both officers and students—were sent abroad by India for technical training during 1971-72, 1972-73 and 1973-74;

(b) in what branches of technical subjects were they taking training and in which countries; and

(c) the total expenditure incurred, year-wise on such training?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) to (c). The Ministry of Education administers a large number of Scholarships/ Fellowships offered by foreign Governments/Organisations for Indian Nationals for Higher Studies abroad. The Ministry also awards 50 scholarships every year for selected students on the basis of merit-cum-means for Higher Studies Abroad. Most of the scholarships are intended for Higher Studies/Research in various fields, such as Pure and Applied Sciences, Engineering and Technology, Agricultural Sciences, Medical Sciences, Social Sciences, Humanities, and allied subjects. These are not exclusively earmarked for technical training as such, although a small number of Scholarships and Fellowships offered by some of the foreign Governments are intended for specialised training.

The total number of candidates who have been sent abroad during the years 1971—73 is as follows:—

1971=386

1972=354

1973=261

Under the various Scholarship Schemes operated by the Ministry of Education, candidates have been sent to the following countries:—

Australia, Austria, Arab Republic of Egypt, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Sri Lanka, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, France, Finland, Federal Republic of Germany, German Democratic Republic, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Japan, New Zealend, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Spain, Swenden, Switzerland, Turkey, U. K., U.S.S.R., Yugoslavia and Romania.

The expenditure on the candidates nominated under the Scholarships/ Fellowships offered by the foreign Governments/Organisations is generally met by the concerned donor country/organisation. In the case of candidates sent under the scheme of National Scholarships for study Abroad, full expenditure is met by the Government and the total expenditure incurred in this regard during the years 1971—74 is as follows:—

1971-72=Rs. 3,45,000

1972-73=Rs. 16,50,000

1973-74=Rs. 30,63,000

Special cell to tackle food and drug Adulteration

1026. SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether efforts to create special cell in the Central Intelligence Bureau and the Central Bureau of Investigation to tackle the growing menace of food and drug adulteration have been made by Government;

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU): (a) and (b). The Intelligence Bureau has no such proposal. A proposal for the revival of Food Offences Wing in the Central Bureau of Investigation is under consideration.

Expansion of Hindustan Latex Factory, Trivandrum

1027. SHRI A. K. GOPALAN:

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whesther Government are considering the expansion of Hindustan Latex Factory, Trivandrum;

(b) when it is likely to be expanded;

(c) whether the Head Office of the Hindustan Latex Factory, Trivandrum is still situated in Delhi and, if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) whether Government will propose to shift the Head Office to Trivandrum where the factory is situated?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI KONDAJJI BASAPPA): (a) Yes.

(b) The present proposal under consideration envisages the expansion of the factory to set up two additional condom plants of the capacity to produce 72 million pieces per annum each. One, during the year 1974-75 and the other, during the year 1975-76:

—

(c) and (d). Government have decided to shift the Registered Office as well as the Head Quarters of the Hindustan Latex Limited from New Delhi to Trivandrum and Hindustan Latex Limited has been directed to shift the same to Trivandrum.

The Board of Directors have decided to shift both the Registered Office and the Head Quarters. But they have requested for time till the middle of April, 1974 to shift the same in the interest of the school going childern of the employees of the office and other legal formalities to be followed.

Conversion of Reliaghata House whether Mahatma Gandhi Stayed into National Memorial

1028. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether representations have been received by the Prime Minister about the conversion of the Belhaghata House in which Mahatma Gandhi stayed in August, 1947 into a national shrine/national memorial;

(b) whether the Central Government had agreed to make a substantial sum available for this memorial;

(c) whether Government desired that a non-official body/trust should take charge of this memorial;

(d) whether Government have since accepted the suggestions made in regard to the creation of a non-official body/trust for this purpose; and

(e) if so, when will this memorial scheme be implemented?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) Yes, Sir. These representations have been forwarded to the Government of West Bengal for appropriate action.

(b) The National Committee on Gandhi Centenary set up during the Gandhi Centenary Celebrations had approved a proposal for a Central Government grant of Rs. 3.00 lakhs for the acquisition and preservation of this house as a National Memorial.

(c) Government have indicated that if the initiative is taken by a non-official body, it will consider helping it.

(d) and (e). Proposals in this regard are awaited from the State Government.

सितम्बर, 1973 के दौरान दिल्ली में भारत रक्षा नियम के अन्तर्गत गिरफ्तार किये गये भारतीय खाद्य निगम के कर्मचारी

1029. **डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय :** क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सितम्बर, 1973 के तीसरे सप्ताह में भारत रक्षा नियम के अन्तर्गत दिल्ली में बहादुरशाह जफर मार्ग में स्थित भारतीय खाद्य निगम के दफ्तर में लगभग 200 कर्मचारी गिरफ्तार किये गये थे ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो गिरफ्तारी के कारण क्या है ; और

(ग) कर्मचारियों द्वारा प्रस्तुत मांगे क्या हैं ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अण्णा साहिब पी० शिन्दे): (क) से (ग). 18 सितम्बर से 28 सितम्बर, 1973 की अवधि में, कुल मिलाकर 856 कर्मचारी, कई बैचों में गिरफ्तार हुये थे। ये गिरफ्तारियां भारतीय खाद्य निगम कर्मचारी संघ के भारत रक्षा नियम के अधीन जारी की गई अधिसूचना की उपेक्षा कर खाद्यानों के संचालन और वितरण में बाधा पहचाने और भारतीय खाद्य निगम के गोदामों तथा कार्यालयों के कार्यचालन में अड़चन डालने के आहवान के उत्तर में कार्य के समय प्रदर्शन करने और कार्य पर जाने के इच्छुक कर्मचारियों को रोकने के कारण की गई थी। इन प्रदर्शनों के लिये तात्कालिक उत्तेजना भारतीय खाद्य निगम प्रबंन्ध के इस निर्णय के कारण हुई थी कि संघ के कुछ सदस्यों को जिला प्रबंधक करनाल, जबकि वे दिल्ली में किसी पाठ्क्रम के प्रशिक्षण पर थे के साथ कथित हाथापाई होने से स्थानान्तरित कर दिया गया था। कर्मचारियों द्वारा पहले प्रस्तुत की गई मांगों को बताने वाला एक विवरण संलग्न है। इन मांगों पर प्रबंध के स बातचीत चल रही थी जबकि कर्मचारियों ने स्थानान्तरण के प्रश्न को लेकर आन्दोलन शुरू कर दिया।

विवरण

1. राज्य खाद्य निगम के प्रस्तावित गठन का विरोध करना।
2. भारतीव खाद्य निगम के हाथ में चीनी सम्भालने का कार्य रखा जाये।
3. राज्य/केन्द्रीय भाण्डागार निगम के गोदामों में कोई भी खाद्यान्न नहीं रखा जाना चाहिए।
4. वेतन समिति की स्थापना की जाए और केवल कर्मचारियों के प्रतिनिधियों से परामर्श कर उसके विचारार्थ विषय को अन्तिम रूप दिया जाए।
5. 1971–72 के बोनस की शेष राशि का तुरन्त भुगतान किया जाए।
6. खाद्य निगम अधिनियम 1964 की धारा 45 को समाप्त किया जाए।
7. अर्जित छुट्टी का नकद भुगतान किया जाए।
8. निवास स्थान के अलाव अन्य स्थानों के लिए पूर्ण प्रतिपूर्ति सहित छुट्टी पर यात्रा रियायत दी जाए।
9. मील भत्ता में वृद्धि की जाए।
10. मकान किराये के भत्ते में वृद्धि की जाए।
11. समयोपरि भत्ता की दरों में वृद्धि की जाए।
12. सहायक प्रबन्धकों को समयोपरि भत्ता दिया जाना चाहिए।
13. जम्मू तथा कश्मीर, हिमाचल प्रदेश तथा अन्य पहाड़ी स्थानों में नियुक्त कर्मचारियों को परिधान भत्ता का भुगतान किया जाए।

14. हरदुआगंज (उ० प्र०) में नियुक्त कर्मचारियों को विशेष भत्ता दिया जाना चाहिए।

15. पैट्रोल तथा अन्य उपसाधन आदि की लागत में वृद्धि को देखते हुए सवारी भत्ता में वृद्धि की जाए।

16. प्रशिक्षण अवधि में सहायक प्रबन्धक के-पद से नीचे के कर्मचारियों को प्रशिक्षण भत्ता दिया जाए।

17. अन्तरिम राहत पर समयोपरि भत्ता और मकान भत्ता दिया जाए।

18. इंजीनियरी संवर्ग की समस्याएं — सभी तदर्थ/दिहाड़ी वाले कर्मचारियों को नियमित करना—वर्तमान रिक्त स्थानों के प्रति पदोन्नति—इंजीनियरी संवर्ग के कर्मचारियों के लिए पदोन्नति के अवसर—जिन कर्मचारियों की तरक्की आदि नहीं हो रही है उन्हें राहत देना।

19. प्रूफ रीडरों/कम्पोमीटर आपरेटरों की—संवर्ग आपरटरों/कारीगरों/हिन्दी टंककों तथा अन्य विविध पदधारकों के लिए पदोन्नति के अवसर दिए जाएं।

20. भारतीय खाद्य निगम में प्रतिनियुक्ति पर आए व्यक्तियों को वापस किया जाए और उन्हें यहां खपाया न जाए।

21. खपाये गए, प्रतिनियुक्ति वाले व्यक्तियों की वरियाता निर्धारित कीया जाए।

22. चौकीदारों की ड्यूटी $6\frac{1}{2}$ घंटों की हो और उनके समयोपरि भत्ता में से $1\frac{1}{2}$ घंटे की कटौती न की जाए।

23. प्रधान चौकीदार/जमादार की ड्यूटी निर्धारित की जाए और उनकी वर्दी में अन्तर रखा जाए।

24. चतुर्थ श्रेणी में ही पदोन्नति करने के लिए चतुर्थ श्रेणी कर्मचारियों के पदोन्नति के मामले में 3 वर्ष की न्यूनतम सेवा में ढील दी जाए।

25. परिचालन सम्बन्धी कार्यों के लिए इच्छुक सहायक प्रबन्धक (डिपो) की वापसी, इच्छुक सहायक प्रबन्ध (गु० नि०)। गुण पयवेक्षक की अपने मूल क्षेत्र में वापसी की जाए।

26. जिला कार्यालयों में परिचालनात्मक खाते के लिए सहायक प्रबन्धक (डिपो) के पदों की संस्वीकृति दी जाए।

27. स्थापन/लेख और वाणिज्यिक स्वरूप की अन्य ड्यूटी करने के लिए डिपो कार्यालय हेतु अनुसचिवीय संवर्ग स्टाफ की संस्वीकृति दी जाए।

28. पंजाब/हरियाणा क्षेत्रों के वेतन कार्यालयों में सहायक ग्रेड–1 (एम०) का सृजन पर अधिप्राप्ति कार्यों के लिए अनुसचिवीय तथा गुण नियंत्रण कार्यों के लिए समान स्टाफ की संस्वीकृति दी जाए।

29. स्टेगनेशन रिपोर्ट और सेलेक्शन ग्रेड को कार्यान्वित किया जाए।

30. प्रादेशिक आधार पर क्षेत्रीय वरियता के आधार पर की गई सभी पदोन्नति को नियमित किया जाए और रबी अभियान की अवधि समाप्त होने के बाद कोई पदावनति/छंटनी न की जाए।

31. चलन संवर्ग पृथक नहीं होना चाहिए क्योंकि इससे गोदाम और अनुसचिवीय संवर्गों के पदोन्नति के अवसर में बाधा पड़ती है ।

32. भारतीय खाद्य निगम के कर्मचारियों के सम्बन्धियों को नियुक्ति करते समय तरजीह दी जाए ।

33. श्रमिक को मुआवजा अधिनियम के अधीन मुआवजा दिया जाए ।

34. मोटर गाडियों का व्यापक बीमा और गाड़ी ड्राइवरों, बिजली कर्मचारियों/वायरमेन तथा आप्रेटरों/मेकेनिक आप्रेटरों/मोटर ड्राइवरों और अन्य कर्मचारियों जिनका काम खतरनाक है का जीवन बीमा किया जाए ।

35. राज्य सरकारों के लिए निर्धारित दरों पर भारतीय खाद्य निगम के कर्मचारियों खाद्यान्न को देना ।

36. भारतीय खाद्य निगम के ट्रेड यूनियन के अधिकारों की रक्षा की जाए और भारत रक्षा नियम वापस लिया जाए ।

37. भारतीय खाद्य निगम की की गई आलोचना और निहित स्वार्थ वालों द्वारा प्रेस को दिए गए झूठे वक्तव्यों का खंडन करने के लिए कारगर उपाय किए जाएं ।

38. क्षेत्र के अन्दर अन्तर क्षेत्रीय स्थानान्तरण करने के लिए लम्बित पड़े आवेदन-पत्र अन्तिम रुप से निपटाय जायें ।

39. मानदंडों के आधार पर फील्ड स्टाफ के संस्वीकृति में संशोधन और भण्डारण डिपों के लिए एस० ए० एम० की मंजूरी ।

भवन निर्माण के लिए दिल्ली नगर निगम द्वारा राष्ट्रीय भवन निर्माण संगठन को ठेका देना

1030. **श्री महादीपक सिंह शाक्य** : क्या **निर्माण और आवास** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली नगर निगम ने जून, 1965 में पांच भवनों के निर्माण के लिए 15.50 लाख रुपये का ठेका राष्ट्रीय भवन निर्माण संगठन को दिया था ;

(ख) क्या निर्माण कार्य में विलम्ब के कारण सरकार को 1970 तक 22.85 लाख रुपये देने पड़े हैं ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इन अतिरिक्त भुगतान के कारण क्या हैं और इस बारे में सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है जिससे इस कार्य के लिए अतिरिक्त धन न देना पड़े ?

संसदीय कार्य विभाग तथा निर्माण और आवास में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ओम मेहता) : (क) से (ग) उल्लिखित निर्माण कार्य राष्ट्रीय भवन निर्माण निगम समिति को सौंपा गया था है कि राष्ट्रीय भवन (निर्माण) संगठन को जैसा कि प्रश्नमें कहा गया है ।

लोक लेखा समिति (पांचवीं लोक सभा) की 76वीं रिपोर्ट के अनुसार, यह मामला लोक सभा की लोक लेखा समिति के समक्ष है तथा सरकार इस विषय पर की गई कार्यवाही की सूचना उक्त समिति को भेज देगी ।

राष्ट्रीय भवन निर्माण संगठन से करार

1031. **श्री महादीपक सिंह शाक्य :** क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कोई भी सरकारी कार्य कराने से पूर्व ठेकेदारों से औपचारिक करार कर लिया जाता है ;

(ख) क्या पांच भवनों के निर्माण के लिये दिल्ली नगर निगम ने राष्ट्रीय भवन निर्माण संगठन से कोई औपचारिक करार नहीं किया था ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस प्रकार हुई हानि को पूरा करने के लिये सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है और इस हानि के कारण क्या हैं ?

संसदीय कार्य विभाग तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ओम मेहता) : (क) से (ग). उल्लिखित निर्माण कार्य राष्ट्रीय भवन निर्माण निगम सीमित को सौंपा गया था है न कि राष्ट्रीय भवन (निर्माण) संगठन को जैसा कि प्रश्न में कहा गया है ।

लोक लेखा समिति (पांचवीं लोक सभा) की 76वीं रिपोर्ट के अनुसार यह मामला लोक सभा की लोक लेखा समिति के समक्ष है तथा सरकार इस विषय पर की गई कार्यवाही की सूचना उस समिति को भेज देगी ।

Incentives to Fishing during Fifth Plan

1032. **SHRI B. V. NAIK:**

SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether fishing has been identified as an area of maximum returns in the field of food production; and

(b) if so, the incentives resource as well as others provided for this sphere during Fifth Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) The return on investment in terms of production or economic value varies widely in both the marine and inland sectors depending on the nature of resources in different areas, the type of craft and gear used in capture fisheries and the methods adopted in culture. No comparative assessment of returns on investment under the various conditions of capture or culture fisheries in relation to other food commodities has been made. It is, however, recognized that fisheries resources constitute a potential of considerable value which should be developed in the interests of increasing the availability of protein food. The return on investment in terms of food production is high in several sectors of the fisheries industry.

(b) The schemes proposed for the fifth plan in the sphere of marine fisheries provide for assistance for improvements in fishing with traditional non-powered craft, provision of mechanized boats to fishermen, and grant of subsidy for indigenously constructed deep sea fishing vessels in addition to continued development of the infra-structure in the shape of fishing harbours, resource surveys, research education and training. In the inland sector, it is proposed to take up fully integrated schemes providing *inter alia*, for organization of finances and transfer of technology for development of fisheries in reservoirs, ponds and tanks and other water areas. **The programmes proposed to be undertaken would involve outlays on a scale considerably higher than in the fourth plan.**

Drinking water Facilities in the Towns of Bhirmin of Sarguja District of Madhya Pradesh

1033. SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH: Will the the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the town of Bhirmin in Sarguja District of Madhya Pradesh with a population of over 15,000 people still has no drinking water facility commensurate with its need;

(b) whether this population consists mostly of the labour working in the N.C.D.C. coal-fields;

(c) if so, the reasons for this lapse; and

(d) by what time these facilities should be made available?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha on receipt.

Assistance to national Sports Federation for Coaching Camps

1034. SHRI A. K. GOPALAN: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to discontinue the financial assistance to the National Sports Federation to conduct the Coaching camps; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) and (b). In view of the acute financial stringency, grants to recognised Sports Federations for holding coaching camps have been kept in abeyance for the remaining part of the financial year 1973-74. The position will be reviewed subject to additional funds becoming available.

Cultural Agreement between India and Iraq

1035. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a new cultural agreement has been signed recently between India and Iraq; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The revised Cultural Agreement between India and Iraq which is more comprehensive than the previous one was signed in Baghdad on the 19th April, 1973. It envisages cooperation between the two countries in the fields of education, art and culture, science and technology, press, broadcasting, television, sports, tourism etc. Copies of the Agreement are avaiable in Parliament Library.

Rise in price of Fish in Calcutta

1038. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether fish prices in Eastern India, particularly in Calcutta, recorded abnormal rise during last three months;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether bungling by Fish Corporation has added a rise in fish prices in Eastern India; and

(d) if so, the steps taken or proposed to deal with the rising fish prices?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: (a) and (b). Fish prices in Eastern India, and Calcutta in particular, continued to be high during the last three months, but an abnormal rise was registered only during the festival season when there is traditionally a heavy demand.

(c) and (d). The Central Fisheries Corporation has been stepping up import of fish. The imports during the last three months were substantial, and totalled 1138 tonnes. The fish is being sold at prices well below market prices with a view to contributing towards stabilisation of prices. The Corporation is making further efforts to step up the imports so as to increase availability of fish at reasonable prices.

Application from Monopoly House for import of Fishing Vessels

1039. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI:
SHRI SAT PAL KAPUR:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that big monopoly houses are trying to share a major portion of the fishing vessels proposed to be imported;

(b) if so, how many of the monopoly houses have applied for these licences and the details/particulars thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to protect the interest of small fish exporters?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) Some of the larger business houus have applied for the allotment of imported trawlers under the scheme for the import of a limited number of fishing vessels notified by the Government in June, 1973.

(b) Eight larger business houses have applied for the import of fishing vessels totalling 43. The total number of applications received is 69 for the import of 208 fishing vessels.

(c) Applications under the Scheme have been received from State Governments, public sector undertakings, one cooperative, larger business houses, and other private firms and individuals among whom some are already in the fish export trade. The scope for development of deep sea fishing in the public, and to the extent practicable, in the cooperative sector, will receive special attention. All applications will, however, be examined on merits and in the light of the objective of ensuring effective development of deep sea fishing. Prior experience of the fisheries industry will be among the factors taken into consideration.

Schemes to Eradicate Mosquitoes

1040. SHRI D. K. PANDA:
SHRI FATEHSINGHRAO GAEKWAD:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the schemes to eradicate mosquitoes in India have generally failed due to the fact that mosquitoes got immuned to D.D.T. used against them;

(b) if so, to what extent the mosquito menace threatens our country now; and

(c) what steps Government have taken in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI KONDAJI BASAPPA): (a) No scheme has so far been undertaken in India to eradicate mosquitoes. Under the National Malaria Eradication Programme, which aims at the eradication

of malaria parasites, vector mosquitoes have become resistant to D.D.T. in some areas which are currently covered by an alternative effective insecticide.

(b) Whereas mosquitoes themselves do not provide any threat, a large majority of the population is exposed to risk against mosquito-borne diseases.

(c) Mosquito control measures are undertaken in metropolitan cities and townships by the municipal corporations and local bodies. However, the National Malaria Eradication Programme is in an advanced stage of eradicating malaria in areas covering 76 per cent of the population and the National Filaria Control Programme covers a population of 13 million.

Government is also encouraging research on alternative methods of mosquito control to meet the challenge of vector resistance.

Options of U.P., A.P. and Orissa Chief Ministers' Conference on take-over of wholesale trade in rice

1041. SHRI D. K. PANDA:

SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the opinions expressed by the Government representatives of U.P., Andhra and Orissa, the State under President's Rule, at the recent Chief Ministers' Conference while the question of the take-over of the wholesale trade in rice had been discussed;

(b) whether the administration in those States had consulted the Centre in this matter before formulating their opinion; and

(c) if so, the Centre's guidance to them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) The question of takeover of wholesale trade in rice was not discussed as such at the Conference of the State Chief Ministers held on 17th September, 1973.

(b) and (c). In accordance with the general practice of consulting the State Governments/Administrations on all major issues, in the case of whole sale trade takeover in rice also, consultations were held with individual State Governments/Administrations to get their assessment about the operational details and difficulties with regard to the implementation of the dicision. In the light of these discussions it was decided to leave the State free to opt for any system of procurement of rice including wholesale trade takeover.

Allotment of Fertiliser to A.P. and its Distribution to other States

1042. SHRI P. NARASIMHA REDDY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the need to enhance the allotment of fertilisers to Andhra Pradesh;

(b) the need to ensure actual supply of the allotted quantities; and

(c) the steps proposed to regulate supply schedules as between different States to serve adequately their sowing time and seasonal requirements?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) Yes. The need for enhancement of allotment of fertilisers from the Central Fertiliser Pool to Andhra Pradesh and to other States is recognised, but it has not been possible to do so because of severe constraints in availability.

(b) The need for ensuring that actual supplies are in keeping with the allotted quantities to different States is also recognised. Efforts in this direction are being made but difficulties in this arise on account of the fact that the arrivals of Pool fertiliser from abroad are not in keeping with the allotted quantities, because suppliers not making the supplies as per contracts and also due to a global shortage of shipping space.

(c) The supplies from the Central Fertiliser Pool are spread over a period of two six monthly periods in a year, and efforts are made to supply fertiliser to different States on a time-wise proportionate basis, subject to availability and arrivals As regards any special supplies in advance to any particular State for seasonal requirements, efforts are made to do this, but this is again dependent on the availability position and the repercussions on supplies to other States.

Letters of Intent/Licences issued for starting Sugar Factories in Backward Areas

1043. SHRI P. NARASIMHA REDDY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) how many Letters of Intent and Licences have been issued for starting sugar factories in backward areas of the different States during the last three years;

(b) what are the special facilities and concessions being given or contemplated to enable these projects to be implemented; and

(c) what is the progress achieved in their implementation so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) 23 Letters of Intent/Licences have been issued for starting new sugar factories in backward areas of different States during the three years, 1971, 1972 and 1973.

(b) A statement indicating the special facilities and concession available to agro-industrial processing units in backward areas from various financing institutions is attached.

(c) Generally, it takes about 3 to 4 years at present for the establishment of a new sugar factory from the date of the grant of a Letter of Intent, A Statement giving the particulars of Letters of Intent/Licences issued for starting new sugar factories in backward areas of different States during the three years and showing the likely date of commencement of production is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-5735/73].

Statement

The special facilities and concession available to agro-industrial/processing units in backward areas from various financing institutions are as follow:—

(i) The National Cooperative Development Corporation provides loans to the State Governments to the extent of 80 per cent of the total block cost of project in backward areas as against 70—75 per cent in the case of normal areas at a lower interest by 1/2 per cent. It is further proposed that the State Governments' contribution of the share capital may be to the extent of 5 times the share capital collected by the grower members in backward area as against 2 times in normal areas.

(ii) The Industrial Development Bank of India provides refinance facilities to the cooperative processing units with liberal pattern of assistance to the units in the

backward areas. The period of loans can be raised suitably in the case of units in backward areas from 10 years in the case of units in normal areas. Similarly, the period of moratorium can be raised to 5 years as against 3 years in normal areas. The stipulation of promoters' contribution to the extent of 15-20 per cent can also be liberalised downwards, in the case of units in backward areas, depending upon the merits of each case. The debt equity ratio can also be suitably reduced in backward areas from the usual pattern of 50:50 in the normal area. The rate of interest will be 7 1/2 per cent as against 9 per cent in the normal areas. The commitment charge, which is 1/3 per cent in the normal areas, can also be waived.

(iii) The rate of interest charged by the Agricultural Refinance Corporation on loans given in backward area, is less by 1/2 per cent and the refinance facilities are available upto 100 per cent against 75 per cent available in the normal areas.

(iv) The concessional terms for financial assistance to industrial projects in notified backward districts by Industrial Finance Corporation of India cover a lower rate of interest' a longer initial grace period for commencement of repayment of loans, more liberal amortisation schedules, a lower margin of security, lesser contribution to project costs by promoters and reduction in the Corporation's normal charges in respect of under writing commission, commitment charge, non-refundable examination fee for processing of applicable and legal charges.

Cases of Epidemic Dropsy

1044. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH:
SHRI PHOOL CHAND VERMA:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether in the last one month, 67 cases of epidemic dropsy due to the consumption of adulterated mustard oil had been reported in Delhi;

(b) if so, whether culprits selling these adulterated mustard oil were apprehended; and

(c) if so, the facts of it?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI KONDAJJI BASAPPA): (a) Since the 21st September, 1973, 77 cases of epidemic dropsy due to consumption of adulterated mustard oil have been reported in Delhi.

(b) The persons selling adulterated mustard oil have been/are being prosecuted under the provisions of the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act.

(c) Out of 17 samples found adulterated, six samples were found to be adulterated with Argemone oil, which is responsible for the condition of dropsy. Prosecutions have already been launched in four cases.

Stocks of Foodgrains

1045. SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have enough stocks of food to meet the requirements; and

(b) if not, the extent to which the demands exceed the available stocks and how Government proposed to meet the demand?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). Demand for foodgrains depends on a number of factors, i. e. availability, other substituable foodstuffs, their comparative prices, levels of income, population growth and extent of urbanisation etc. Therefore, it is difficult to frame any precise estimate of requirements and availability. However, with a normal production and the stocks of foodgrains available with the Government at present and to be procured from internal sources it should be possible to meet fully the internal demand.

Deterioration in D.T.C. Bus Service

1046. SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA:
SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA:

Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the D.T.C. Bus service has deteriorated to a large extent during the last six months causing inconvenience to the commuters; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the remedial measures taken to provide quick and efficient bus service?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI M. B. RANA): (a) and (b). Due to the inability of the concerned manufacturers to supply tyres and other essential spares, on account of power cuts imposed by the State Governments and labour disputes in their organisations, a number of buses of the Delhi Transport Corporation could not be put on road during the last few months. A large number of buses of the Corporation were also damaged by anti-social elements. However, vigorous efforts have been made to procure the essential spares and tyres, on an emergent basis. A major effort is also being made to improve the repair and maintenance facilities for vehicles. As a result, considerable improvement has already been effected in the bus services in the capital and complete normalcy is expected to be achieved soon.

Concern over increasing road accidents in Delhi by Central Road Research Institute

1047. SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA:
SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY:

Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Road Research Institute has in a recent survey expressed concern over the increasing road accidents in the Union Territory of Delhi;

(b) whether Government has examined the conclusions drawn by the C.R.R.I.; and

(c) if so, the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI M. B. RANA): (a) A study conducted by Central Road Research Institute has revealed that though the total number of accidents in Delhi is not increasing, the fatal accidents are showing an upward trend. It has been estimated by the Institute that, if this trend continues, the number of deaths in the year 1981 will be 1195 as against 563 in 1972.

(b) (i) The road development and traffic improvement schemes worked out by the Institute as part of the comprehensive traffic and, transportation planning studies of Delhi, which it carried out at the request of the Delhi Administration and the Planning Commission, were studied by a working Group of Experts set up by the Planning Commission. This Group

has identified the road traffic improvement schemes which need to be included in the Fifth Five Year Plan;

(ii) The monthly Traffic Review Committee of Delhi Administration has gone through the traffic regulations and control measures suggested by CRRI on the basis of comprehensive traffic studies and other studies and also made on-the-spot investigations of various proposals.

(c) (i) Traffic regulations and control measures suggested by CRRI, which were considered by the Monthly Traffic Review Committee, are being introduced areawise by the authorities concerned;

(ii) Road and traffic improvement schemes suggested by the CRRI as a part of comprehensive traffic and transportation studies of Delhi to improve efficiency and safety of traffic flow are being implemented by the authorities concerned.

Sewerage Scheme

1048. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any special scheme under consideration of the Union Government to cover the various towns of the country with a sewerage scheme; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) and (b). Water Supply and Sanitation is a State Sector Programme. The allocations for Water Supply and Sewerage schemes are made by the State Governments themselves in their respective State Plans. In the FourthPlan sewerage schemes are being executed in a number of towns under the National Water Supply and sanitation programme. In the Fifth Plan a tentative outlay of Rs. 431 crores is proposed for Urban Water Supply and Sanitation out of which Rs. 78 crores are intended for sewerage schemes.

A Central Pilot Scheme for conversion of dry latrines into sanitary latrines in a few selected towns is also proposed for inclusion in the Fifth Plan.

Damage to Imported Wheat in Transit

1049. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY:

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a good quantity of imported wheat got damaged in transit;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the total loss?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) Out of 16,74,000 tonnes of wheat imported upto October, 1973, 7,257 tonnes were damaged in transit while on the high seas.

(b) The damage was caused by the entry of sea water into the holds of the ships due to rough weather.

(c) The loss will be known on completion of disposal of wheat, which is in progress.

"F.C.I. Sinking under Weight of Unions"

1050. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY:

SHRI N. K. SANGHI:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news item

"F.C.I. sinking under weight of unions" appearing in the *Hindustan Times* dated the 25th September, 1973; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). Government is aware of the points made in the news item and the working of the FCI and the operational difficulties it is faced with, are constantly under review of the Government. Necessary steps have been take to deal with acts of indiscipline by the employees.

A Working Group has been set up by the FCI Management in consultation with the Ministry of Labour to formulate the policy regarding grant of recognition to the Association/ Unions of the employees. Steps have been taken to strengthen the internal vigilance set up of the Food Corporation; and specific complaints and allegations are independently investigated beside referring serious matters to the C.B.I. for detailed probe.

Construction of C.G.H.S. Dispensary in Moti Nagare, New Delhi

1051. SHRI M. S. SIVASWAMY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 6473 on the 9th April, 1973 regarding the shifting of C.G.H.S. dispensary from Moti Nagar to Punjabi Bagh, New Delhi and state:

(a) whether the DDA and the Municipal Corporation had been approached for allotment of a suitable plot of land for construction of a CGHS dispensary in Moti Nagar to house the same in a better accommodation; and

(b) if so, the progress made in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI KONDAJJI BASAPPA): (a) and (b). The Delhi Development Authority and the Municipal Corporation who were approached have regretted their inability to make allotment of a plot for the construction of a CGHS dispensary in Moti Nagar or adjoining areas.

Milk Depots in Sector-D Mandir Marg New Delhi

1052. SHRI M. S. SIVASWAMY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the milk depots in Sector D, Mandir Marg, New Delhi (DIZ AREA) have been constructed; and

(b) if so, when are these likely to start functioning?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF SHER SINGH): (a) The construction work has not yet been fully completed.

(b) The milk booths will be commissioned (morning depots only) as soon as these are handed over to the Delhi Milk Scheme by the Central Public Works Department. It is estimated that they may be ready by the end of December, 1973.

Petrol Pump in the space between type II and III quarters of Mandir Marg New Delhi

1053. SHRI M. S. SIVASWAMY: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any scheme to have petrol pump in the space between Type-II and Type III quarters of Mandir Marg, New Delhi;

(b) whether Government have received any representations against the construction of petrol pump in the area; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA (a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

(c) No decision has been taken on the representation.

Memorandum submitted by the Residents of Punjab Garden, New Delhi 26

1054. SHRI HARI SINGH: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether a memorandum has been submitted by the residents of Punjabi Garden, New Delhi-26 to the Commissioner Municipal Corporation of Delhi on 18th October, 1973 and to the Zonal Assistant Commissioner, West Zone, New Delhi on the 17th October, 1973 complaining against unauthorised construction on a common passage in that colony; and

(b) if so, the demand made in the memorandum and action taken by Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) Yes.

(b) (i) The residents have demanded removal of unauthorised construction made by S/Shri G. R. Gujral and K. C. Sehgal in Punjabi Garden on the common passage.

(ii) Notices under Section 343 and 344 of D.M.C. Act, 1957 have been served on the builders and demolition orders against unauthorised constructions have been passed. Demolition action will be taken according to law.

Post Graduate Examinations for Private Candidates

1055. SHRI HARI SINGH: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have given special instructions to Universities to allow private candidates to appear for Post-Graduate examinations; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) and (b). No such instructions have been issued by the Government as the question of allowing students to appear privately in university examinations is a matter to be decided by the University concerned.

Population of Sheep

1056. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the population of sheep in the country, State-wise; and

(b) whether Government have made any survey to increase the sheep population in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) A statement showing the population of sheep State-wise in accordance with the last livestock Census 1966, is enclosed. The data relating to subsequent census with 15th April, 1972 as reference date, has not yet become available.

(b) No, Sir.

STATEMENT

Population of sheep in different States-1966

(In thousands).

State/U.T.	Population of sheep in in 1966.
Andhra Pradesh	8,004
Assam including Meghalaya	73
Bihar	1,247
Gujarat	1,652
Haryana	516
Himachal Pradesh	1,049
Jammu and Kashmir	1,152
Karnataka	4,748
Kerala	12
Madhya Pradesh	1,016
Maharashtra	2,205
Manipur	8
Nagaland	@
Orissa	1,182
Punjab	444
Rajasthan	8,806
Tamil Nadu	6,621
Tripura	2
Uttar Pradesh	2,623
West Bengal	639
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	@
Chandigarh	2
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	@
Delhi	5
Lakshadweep	Nil.
Pondicherry	7
All India	42,014

NOTE:—@Less than 500

Special Variety of Wheat for diabetics in Bangalore

1057. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of India are aware of the pitiable condition of the incurable diabetic patients, who are advised to take only the food prepared by a special variety of wheat, which is not available in Bangalore City;

(b) whether they are put a lot of difficulties and generally forced to take rice which upsets their health; and

(c) if so, whether Government would come to their rescue and supply special variety of wheat to the diabetics regularly?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) to (c). Information is being obtained from the State Government and will be placed on the table of the Sabha.

Robbing of passengers in D.T.C. Bus

1059. SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAKODKAR:

SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA:

Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether dacoits robbed passengers of a Delhi Transport Corporation double decker bus on the 25th September, 1973 near the Buddha Jayanti Park in New Delhi;

(b) if so, the facts of the case; and

(c) whether any investigations were made in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI M. B. RANA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Drinking Water Scheme in the States of Himachal Pradesh and Punjab

1060. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount sanctioned by the Central Government for drinking water schemes in the last three years in the States of Himachal Pradesh and Punjab;

(b) whether the amount sanctioned has also been utilised and whether there is any likely-hood of further financial assistance for these schemes; and

(c) how many of these schemes have been completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) and (b). Water supply is a state sector programme. The State Governments themselves make allocations for water supply schemes in their state plans and implement them according to availability of resources. The following table gives the expenditure incurred by the Governments of Himachal Pradesh and Punjab on water supply schemes during the last three years:—

Year	Himachal Pradesh.	Punjab
	(Rs. in lakhs)	(Rs. in lakhs)
1970-71	50	127
1971-72	82	238
1972-73 (anticipated)	100	250

During 1972-73 under the Central Scheme for accelerated rural water supply programme grant-in-aid of Rs. 100 lakhs was given to the Government of Himachal Pradesh and Rs. 75 lakhs to the Government of Punjab for implementation of selected rural water supply schemes. These grants-in-aid were in addition to the State Plan programme.

(c) According to the available information, the water supply schemes for the following towns and villages were completed during these years:

Year & State Programme	Himachal Pradesh (Villages only)	Punjab villages	Towns
1970-71	74	48	9
1971-72	40	80	9
1972-73 (anticited)	90	300	5
Accelerated Programme 1972-73	80	6	

Proposals for opening of New Central Universities during 5th Plan

1061: PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to open new Central Universities in the country during the Fifth Five-Year Plan; and

(b) if so, the names of the places where they are likely to be opened?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) and (b). Proposals for the establishment of a Central University each at Pondicherry and Hyderabad and of an open University during the Fifth Five Year Plan are under consideration of the Government.

Dry land farming in sub-mountaneous Areas of Hill States

1062. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to encourage research in dry land farming in the sub-mountaneous areas of the Hill States in India, and

(b) if so, a brief outline of these proposals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). An All India Coordinated Research Project for Dryland Agriculture was sanctioned by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research at an estimated cost of Rs. 174.38 lakhs. The Project is in operation at 24 selected Centres. None of these 24 Centres are located in Hilly areas. However, one of the Centres is located at Dehra Dun where research work is being done to get information on moisture conservation and reduction of Soil erosion under dryland conditions.

In addition to the Dryland Project, very recently Government of India has sanctioned a project for the establishment of Agricultural and Animal Sciences Research Stations in Centrally Administrated Areas and Certain States with an estimated cost of Rs. 85.00 lakhs. This Project will cover the North Eastern part of the country. Project director will be stationed at Shillong. The Project will handle problems of the sub-mountaneous regions also. One of the main objectives of this project is Agronomic Survey to spot light practices which require improvement and to introduce and demonstrate techniques such as Soil Conservation, water management, crop-rotation-manuring and multi cropping etc.

Shortage of Fertilizers in Kerala

1063. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that there is at present a huge shortage of fertilizer in Kerala;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to allot the major part of the product of F.A.C.T. to Kerala itself; and

(c) whether Government propose to reconsider the policy of allotment of fertilizers factory in the Fifth Plan to give at least one to Kerala?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) There is likely to be some shortage of fertilizers in the State during the Rabi 1973-74 season. This is a part of the overall shortage of fertilisers being faced by the country.

(b) The State has been allotted about 25 per cent of the total production of F.A.C.T. for the Rabi 1973-74 season, which represents over 50 per cent of the total supplies of fertilisers to be received by the State during the period, from the different manufacturers. In addition, 5,000 tons of Urea produced at Cochin Phase I have been allotted to Kerala. In making allotments, it is the policy of the Government of India that no State should be made too dependent on one source of supply of fertilisers. Viewed against this and the total requirement of Kerala, a substantial portion of F.A.C.T's. production has been allotted to Kerala.

(c) The FA.C.T. had proposed the establishment of a new project at Cochin in the Fifth Plan to produce either Urea or Urea and complex fertilisers. After taking into account the resources Constraints and other relevant factors, Government have

decided to set up five fertiliser plants in the public Sector at Bhatinda, Mathura, Panipat, Paradeep and Trombay, during the Fifth Plan period The question of setting up further capacity at other suitable locations including Cochin would be reviewed at an appropriate time later in the context of the resources position and other relevant factors.

Review of Government Policy on Sports and Games

1064. SHRI C JANARDHANAN.
SHRI C K. CHANDRAPPAN:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state.

(a) whether Government propose to review the policy in the field of sports and games in the context of the repeated set-backs to India in the Olympics World Cup Hockey match and Universiad,

(b) whether Government have received reports on our participation and the results in these and other international events, and

(c) if so, the findings and the plans for the future?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) to (c) India's poor showing in various international sports tournaments has been engaging; the attention of the All India Council of Sports and the Ministry of Education & Social Welfare

The Report of the Official Delegation to the XX World Olympic Games, 1972, has been considered, and its contents kept in view while formulating future proposals. A report on the performance of the Indian Hockey Team in the World Cup Hockey Tournament, 1973 is awaited from the Indian Hockey Federation; and the report on the performance of the Indian contingent to the Universiad 1973 has been received just recently and is being examined.

Measures to remedy the situation have been considered, and are proposed for implementation during the 5th Plan period. The basic strategy will be to broad-base sports activities and physical training over a wide area, both in urban and rural sectors and at the grass-root level. This would enable coverage of as large a number of physically fit young sportsmen as possible, and also spot talent at an appropriately young age over a wide area Specific programme on these lines will be formulated after the allocation of funds for development of sports and games during the Fifth Five Year Plan is known

To avoid recurrent disappointment on the poor performance of Indian teams in International Sports events, Government has decided, on the advice of the All India Council of Sports, to restrict participation by Indian teams in such events to only such games where the level of proficiency of Indian sportsmen compares favourably with international standards.

Eradication of Illiteracy in Kerala

1065 SHRI C. JANARDHANAN: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) The Central schemes to assist the voluntary organisations in the field of eradication of illiteracy working in Kerala;

(b) whether any help or assistance has been rendered to Kerala for this purpose; and

(c) if so, the salient features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) The Central Government renders financial assistance to voluntary Organisations working in the field of adult education including eradication of illiteracy in all the States including Kerala.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) From 1971-72 to 1973-74 (so far) grants amounting to Rs. 1,70,616 have been given to two voluntary organisations namely (i) Kerala Grandhasala Sangham, Trivandrum and (ii) Mitra Niketan, Vellanad, Kerala for adult education including eradication of illiteracy.

Work at a Standstill at Cochin Shipyard on 6-10-73

1066. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the working of Cochin shipyard came to a standstill on 6th October, 1973 as a result of strike by the employees:

(b) if so, the reasons for the strike;

(c) how Government is considering to put an end by negotiations the strike of the employees; and

(d) the extent of the loss suffered as a result of strike?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI M. B. RANA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

Motor Ship built by Odessa Yard (USSR) for India

1067. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a motor ship has been built by Odessa Yard (USSR) for India;

(b) if so, the capacity of the ship with regard to tonnage;

(c) the cost of the ship; and

(d) the main features of other ships to be built for India at that yard?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI KAMALAPATI TRIPATHI): (a) to (c). Three cargo vessels of 16,300 D.W.T. each at a price of Rs. 450 lakhs each have been built by Odessa Yard (USSR) for Shipping Corporation of India. One more vessel of same size and at same cost is being built at this Yard.

Readjustment and rephasing of the policy on rice take-over

1068. SHRI ARJUN SETHI:
SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the specific items of re-adjustment and rephasing on the policy of rice take-over which could suit the present difficulties; and

(b) the methodology through which the co-operation of the people has been envisaged to make the policy a successful one?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). As the successful implementation of the policy of take-over of wholesale trade in rice required not only careful consideration

of the operational details but also full involvement and cooperation of the State Governments and Political parties, the Union Minister of Agriculture held a number of discussions with the State Chief Minister/Government leaders of the opposition parties. At these meetings a number of difficulties envisaged in the implementation of the scheme were pointed out. In the absence of the buffer stocks and the requisite arrangements, the policy regarding the take-over of the wholesale trade in rice from the coming Kharif season required rephasing.

Keeping in view of the above discussions and considering the need to substantially step up procurement of rice, it was considered advisable to leave the States free to adopt any system of procurement that would be best suited to the prevailing local conditions. Broadly, however, the State Governments were advised to adopt either graded levy on producers or levy on millers traders or a combination of the two systems, bringing also the large number of hullers under their control and supervision. The State Governments, who were willing to take-over whole sale trade in rice from 1973-74 Kharif season were allowed to do so. Accordingly, Assam State Government has taken over the wholesale trade in rice with effect from 1st November, 1973.

In the interest of procurement it has also been decided to continue the existing restrictions on the movement of paddy and Rice.

construction of buildings and repairs to Docks and Quays of Cochin Shipyard

1069. SHRI A. K. GOPALAN: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Cochin Shipyard runs into difficulties due to the inadequate and unsatisfactory response to the Tenders for construction of buildings and repairs to docks and quays;

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof; and

(c) the action taken by Government to remove such difficulties?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI M. B. RANA): (a) Yes, Sir. Cochin Shipyard did run into difficulties.

(b) and (c) Work on Building Dock and Repair Dock involves deep and large scale sheet piling and reinforced concrete cast-in-situ piling. In response to Cochin Shipyard's tender enquiry in 1971 only one tender was received which was technically unacceptable. Tender was refloated in early 1972 and two offers were received. The Tender Committee after careful scrutiny awarded the work to the more competitive and technically acceptable tenderer in January, 1973. The Contractor has entered into a collaboration arrangement with a leading Dutch firm. Though there was a delay in import of equipment and conclusion of an agreement between the contractor and his foreign collaborators in Holland, work is now going ahead satisfactorily.

Rubber Seeds as wealth providing Employment

1070. SHRI A. K. GOPALAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Kerala Khadi and Village Industries Board has proved that the rubber seeds could be converted into wealth providing employment to hundreds of people;

(b) if so, whether Government have made any enquiry into the feasibility and the details thereof; and

(c) the total employment potential for this conversion of this waste to wealth?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) to (c). Information is being collected from the Kerala Government and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

रतलाम में अक्तूबर, 1973 में वितरित की गई शक्कर में लोहे के कण

1071 : **श्री फूलचन्द वर्मा** : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या दीपावली के पूर्व अक्तूबर, 1973 में रतलाम नगर में वितरित की गई शक्कर में लोहे के कण पाये गये ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में विस्तृत जानकारी क्या है; और

(ग) भविष्य में ऐसी घटनाओं की पुनरावृत्ति को रोकने के लिए सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (प्रो० शेर सिंह) (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) और (ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठते ।

मोरी गेट, दिल्ली के लिये गन्दी बस्तियां हटाने की योजना

1072 **श्री फूल चन्द वर्मा** : क्या **आवास और निर्माण** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार मोरीगेट, दिल्ली के लिए गन्दी बस्तियां हटाने की योजना तैयार करने का है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसकी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं और भविष्य में क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

संसदीय कार्य विभाग तथा निर्माण और आवास मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ओम मेहता) : (क) इस क्षेत्र के कूचा मोहित्तर खान में गन्दी बस्ती उन्मूलन की एक योजना दिल्ली नगर निगम द्वारा बनाई जा रही है ।

(ख) योजना में गन्दी बस्ती टेनमेंट्स प्राथमिक विद्यालय, स्थानीय पणन केन्द्र पार्क, धार्मिक स्थलों आदि के लिए क्षेत्रों की व्यवस्था है । योजना के बन जाने पर, दिल्ली प्रशासन उस पर विचार करेगा ।

समस्त मोरी गेट क्षेत्र के लिए कोई योजना निगम के विचाराधीन नहीं है ।

Gujral Committee on Advancement of Urdu

1073. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Gujral Committee appointed to go into the question of advancement of Urdu in the country has submitted its report; and

(b) if not, the reason for this delay; and when the report is likely to be submitted?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) The Committee for Promotion of Urdu has not yet submitted its report to Government.

(b) The Committee has gone into the question of promotion of Urdu in the country in a comprehensive manner and this has taken time. It is likely to finalise its report by the end of this year.

Assurances During Nurses Strike at Delhi

1074. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether assurances given to the Nurses at Delhi during their last strike have been fulfilled;

(b) if not, the reason for the same; and

(c) when a final decision is likely to be taken on some of the issues?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI KONDAJJI BASAPPA): (a) to (c). A statement giving the information required is attached.

STATEMENT

Assurances given during Nurses Strike at Delhi.	Action taken/Present position.
(1)	(2)
	Washing Allowance :
1. The washing allowance per month would be raised to Rs. 12/- with effect from 1st August, 1973 subject to an early review.	Necessary orders raising the washing allowance from Rs. 4.50 per month to Rs. 12.00 per month were issued on 5th September, 1973. Regarding the demands that the washing allowance should be raised to Rs. 15.00 per month, the Delhi Nurses Association have promised to furnish more details and factual data, justifying the increase.
	Uniform Allowance :
2. Regarding the uniform allowance, the Pay Commission's recommendations will be given effect to from the same date; but as these failed to meet the genuine demands of the Nursing Staff and as it was pointed out that the distinction between one category and another in the matter of uniform allowance had no justification, the matter would be taken up for revision to meet the requirements after Government's recommendations on the Pay Commission were announced.	The matter was taken up with the Ministry of Finance (Implementation Cell). The Ministry of Finance have stated that the III Pay Commission have recommended the raising of Uniform Allowance of Staff Nurses and the Nursing Sisters to Rs. 150 per annum in all departments. This recommendation has since been accepted by the Government. The matter will be further taken up with the Ministry of Finance.
3. Whatever the date of implementation of the Pay Commission's recommendations, the Government decision for other categories of Government employees would be applicable to the Nursing Staff also.	This is being kept in view.
	Accommodation :
4. Whatever accommodation was originally earmarked for the Nursing Staff and is still lying vacant would be allotted to them forthwith.	All accommodation earmarked have been allotted.
	All India Institute of Medical Sciences : No accommodation was earmarked for the Nursing Staff and the question of its allotment does not arise.

1	2
5. On an assurance from the representatives of the Delhi Nurses Association that they would call off the agitation immediately, and extend their fullest cooperation in bringing normalcy in the hospital services, the Minister agreed that there would be no victimisation and that the period of strike would be treated as on leave.	No victimisation has been done.
6. As regards other pending issues, talks would be resumed at an early date after normalcy has been fully restored.	The representative of the Delhi Nurses Association were invited at a meeting on 6th September, 1973 to discuss the pending issues pertaining to the Nurses employed in Delhi Hospitals.

Amendment of Aligarh Muslim University Act

1075. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Aligarh Muslim University Act is likely to be amended further to include some of the amendments suggested by some of the Opposition Parties;

(b) if so, what amendments are likely to be brought; and

(c) whether the amending bill is likely to be brought before Parliament in the current session?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Central Saline Research Institutes' Assurance on Raising Food Production

1076. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:

SHRI P. GANGADEB:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Saline Soil Research Institute, Karnal assured on the prospects of raising food production;

(b) if so, whether any research has been made in this regard; and

(c) if so, whether Research has shown that alkaline land can be made highly fertile?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) Central Soil Salinity Research Institute, Karnal has been carrying out research on raising agricultural production in highly saline sodic soils and research has shown that it is possible to raise good crops of paddy and wheat in alkaline soils of the Indo-gangetic plains by following simple methods. These include (a) Land levelling (b) Addition of Soil amendments like gypsum (c) Proper choice of crops and varieties (d) Proper water management (e) Addition of nutrients in which these soils are deficient.

(b) Central Soil Salinity Research Institute has been carrying out research in this respect for about last 3 years in the field.

(c) Research has shown that highly alkaline lands can produce good crops, but the choice of the crops is limited. In the initial stages main stress has to be on paddy and wheat.

Progress in achieving uniformity in Tenancy Laws

1077. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3716 dated 20th August, 1973 regarding uniform legislation for tenants-at-will and share-cropper and state:

(a) the concrete reaction of the respective State Governments to the Centre's vigorous efforts for speedy and effective implementation of the policy of uniformity in tenancy laws;

(b) the concrete suggestions made to respective State Governments to bring about uniformity; and

(c) whether the laws conferring certain security to share-croppers are openly violated through illegal evictions in Bihar, West Bengal and other States and even in U.P. and M.P., illegal share cropping is prevalent; if so, Government's reaction thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha when received.

Monthly quota of food grains for Mysore

1078. SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the monthly quantity of foodgrains fixed by Central Government for the State of Mysore;

(b) whether the fixed quota is being supplied regularly monthly to the State; and

(c) whether State Government of Mysore is satisfied with the supplied quota and if not, the reaction of Central Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) to (c). There is no fixed monthly quota of foodgrains for any State. Mysore Government have been asking for larger allotments of foodgrains from the Central Pool. Keeping in view the over all availability of foodgrains in the Central Pool and the relative needs of deficit States, monthly allotment of foodgrains are being made to Mysore Government to meet the reasonable requirements of the public distribution in the State. During the last 3 months allotted quantities of wheat were supplied in full; in the case of milo, there has been some shortfall in supplies due to operational reasons.

Restoration of cut in quota of West Bengal for foodgrains

1079. SHRI K. M MADHUKAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the West Bengal Food Minister had sought for the restoration of the cut in States' food quota; and

(b) if so, the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). Allotment of foodgrains are made to States every month. West Bengal Government have been representing for allocation of larger quantities. Keeping in view the overall availability of fooddgrains in the Central pool and the needs of other deficit States, maximum possible allocations are being made to the West Bengal Government for meeting the reasonable requirements of the public distribution in the State.

Stadiums in District Headquarters and State Capitals

1080. SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any scheme to help the State to build sports stadium in the District Headquarters and State Capitals;

(b) if so, the salient features thereof; and

(c) which are the stadiums for which the Government of India had given grants?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) and (b). No, Sir; not particularly for State Capitals or District Headquarters only. Under the Scheme of "Development of Games & Sports Grants to State Sports Councils", financial assistance amounting to Rs. 50,000/- or 50 per cent of the cost of construction, whichever is less, is rendered for construction of a stadium. The location of such stadia is decided by the concerned States.

(c) Government of India have so far given grants for the construction of stadia in following States:

State	No. of Stadia
1. Andhra Pradesh	9
2. Assam	4
3. Bihar	3
4. Gujarat	3
5. Haryana	2
6. Jammu & Kashmir	2
7. Kerala	8
8. Madhya Pradesh	4
9. Maharashtra	7
10. Karnataka	10
11. Orissa	2
12. Punjab	7
13. Rajasthan	6
14. Tamil Nadu	6
15. Uttar Pradesh	8
16. West Bengal	11

देश के बच्चों का अन्धा हो जाना

1081. **श्री मूलचन्द डागा** : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार देश में प्रति वर्ष अंधे हो जाने वाले बच्चों के कोई आंकड़े रखती है ;

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो क्यों ;

(ग) क्या सरकार का ध्यान दिनांक प्रथम अक्तूबर, 1973 के दैनिक "हिन्दुस्तान" के मुख पृष्ठ पर "त्रिपुरा में विटामिनों के अभाव से 10 हजार शिशु प्रति वर्ष दृष्टिहीन" शीर्षक से छपे समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है : और

(घ) यदि हां, तो क्या यह समाचार ठीक है और इसे रोकने के लिए सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री कोंडा जी बासप्पा) : (क) और (ख). देश में प्रति वर्ष कितने बच्चे अन्धे हो जाते हैं इस के बारे में सरकार के पास अलग से तो कोई आंकड़े नहीं हैं, अलबत्ते इस समय उपलब्ध आंकड़ों के अनुसार देश में प्रति हजार 1.38 व्यक्ति अन्धे हैं ।

(ग) जी हां ।

(घ) त्रिपुरा सरकार से प्राप्त सूचना के अनुसार गत चार वर्षों में अब तक दर्ज किये गये अन्धे बच्चों की कुल संख्या 560 है। रतौंधी के मामले आम हैं। वी० एम० अस्पताल, अगरतला के बच्चों के बाह्य रोगी विभाग में प्रति दिन लगभग 10 से 15 रोगी इलाज के लिए आते हैं। उन्हें विटामिन "ए" की जरूरत होती है जो सभी बाह्य रोगी विभागों तथा प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य केन्द्रों में मुफ्त दिया जाता है।

राष्ट्रीय निधियों की सुरक्षा के लिए राष्ट्रीय न्यास

1082. **श्री मूल चंद डागा :** क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या देश में राष्ट्रीय निधियों की सुरक्षा करने की केन्द्रीय सरकार की कोई योजना है और यदि हां, तो उसकी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं; और

(ख) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार का विचार हमारे स्मारकों को उसी प्रकार सुरक्षित बनाये रखने का है जैसा कि ब्रिटेन ने राष्ट्रीय न्यास बना कर किया है ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री (प्रो० एस० नरूलहसन) : (क) एक अधिनियम पहले से ही विद्यमान है, अर्थात् प्राचीन स्मारक तथा पुरातत्वीय स्थल तथा अवशेष अधिनियम, 1958 जिसमें अन्य बातों के साथ साथ राष्ट्रीय महत्व के प्राचीन तथा ऐतिहासिक स्मारकों तथा पुरातत्वीय स्थलों और अवशेषों के परिरक्षण की व्यवस्था है। हाल ही में पुरावशेष तथा कला निधि अधिनियम, 1972 (1972 की संख्या 52) अधिनियमित किया गया है। इसके अन्तर्गत सार्वजनिक स्थानों के परिरक्षण के लिए कला निधियों की अनिवार्य अधिग्रहण की व्यवस्था है।

(ख) मामला विचाराधीन है।

विभिन्न राज्यों में राशन के आवंटन की पद्धति

1083. **श्री मूल चंद डागा :**

श्री मार्तण्ड सिंह :

क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गांवों में लोगों को अगस्त, 1973 से अक्तूबर, 1973 तक राशन में 2 किलो गेहूं दिया गया और क्या लोगों को अपने राशन के शेष कोटे के अभाव में कठिनाइयां सहनी पड़ी ; और

(ख) क्या विभिन्न राज्यों में राशन भिन्न तरीकों से वितरित किया जाता है अथवा देश में उसकी समान पद्धति अपनाई जाती है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अण्णासाहिब पी० शिन्दे) : (क) और (ख). राज्य के अन्दर उचित मूल्य की दुकानों के माध्यम से खाद्यान्नों का वितरण राज्य सरकार की जिम्मेदारी होती है। उचित मूल्य की दुकानों के माध्यम से कार्डधारियों को दिए जाने वाले खाद्यान्नों की मात्रा, भाग, खुले बाजार में और राज्य सरकारों के पास खाद्यान्नों की उपलब्धता तथा कई अन्य संबंधित तथ्यों पर निर्भर करती है। अतः मात्रा प्रत्येक राज्य में और राज्य के अन्दर प्रत्येक क्षेत्र में भिन्न-भिन्न होती है।

विद्यार्थियों द्वारा जला दी गई दिल्ली परिवहन निगम की बसें और प्राइवेट बसें परिचालकों को अवसर देना

1084. **श्री मूलचंद डागा** : क्या **नौवहन और परिवहन** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत दो वर्षों में अपने क्रोध का प्रदर्शन करने के लिए विद्यार्थियों द्वारा दिल्ली में कुल कितनी बसें जला दी गई और इससे दिल्ली परिवहन निगम को कितनी हानि हुई ; और

(ख) इस बात को ध्यान में रखते हुए कि जब सरकार के पास आवश्यक बसों के प्रबन्ध की क्षमता नहीं है, तो फिर प्राइवेट बस परिचालकों को बसें चलाने का अवसर प्रदान न करने के क्या कारण हैं ।

नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एम० वी० राना) : (क) संगत अवधि के दौरान विद्यार्थियों द्वारा पांच बसें जलाई गई । इससे दिल्ली परिवहन निगम को 1·8 लाख की क्षति हुई इसमें इस दुर्घटनाओं के कारण उक्त पांच बसों के न चलने के कारण राजस्व की राशि की हुई हानि शामिल नहीं है ।

(ख) निगम पहले से ही 179 निजी बसें किराए पर चला रहा है आवश्यकता पड़ने पर ऐसी ही और भी बसों को चलाने का प्रस्ताव है ।

Alteration in procurement price of paddy by States

1085. SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Centre had fixed a paddy procurement price; and

(b) if so, whether the State Governments can alter the price?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). Paddy procurement prices are fixed by the State Governments on the advice of the Central Government. Where the price is to be fixed by the State Government under a statute, prior concurrence of the Government of India is necessary.

दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय में एक छात्रा से बलात्कार

1086. **श्री हुकम चंद कछवाय** : क्या **शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय विद्यार्थी यूनियन के कार्यालय में कुछ समय पूर्व एक छात्रा से किये गये बलात्कार के मामले में इस बीच निर्णय हो गया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में ब्यौरा क्या है और सरकार शैक्षणिक संस्थानों में इस प्रकार की घटनाओं को रोकने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

शिक्षा समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री (प्रो० एस० नरूल हसन) : (क) और ( ) : जी हां । इस मामले में पांच अभियुक्तों में से चार को विभिन्न अवधियों की सजा दी गयी है और एक को छोड़ दिया गया है ।

जहां तक दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय का सम्बन्ध है, वर्दी तथा सादा कपड़ों दोनों में ही पुलिस के सिपाहियों को, विश्वविद्यालय कैम्पस के आसपास की सड़कों पर पहरा देने तथा निगरानी रखने के लिए भेजा जा रहा है । अन्य शैक्षणिक संस्थाओं के संबंध में स्थिति को आवश्यकताओं के अनुसार, प्राधिकारियों द्वारा उपयुक्त कदम उठाये जायेंगे ।

लाल किले में पटेल जयन्ती के समारोह को मनाने की अनुमति से इंकार

1087. **श्री हुक्म चन्द कछवाय :**

श्री चन्दूलाल चन्द्राकर

क्या **शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने सरदार पटेल जयन्ती के समारोह को इस वर्ष लाल किले में दीवाने-एआम में मनाने के लिये आयोजकों को अनुमति देने से इंकार किया था; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके कारण क्या हैं ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री (प्रो० एस० नरूल हसन) : (क) 31-10-1973 को लाल किले के दीवान-ए-आम में, सरदार पटेल जयन्ती समारोह आयोजित करने की अनुमति नहीं दी गई थी ।

(ख) टूट-फूट के विशेषज्ञ मूल्यांकन को ध्यान में रखते हुए, जिसके अनुसार एक महत्वपूर्ण सुरक्षित स्मारक को सार्वजनिक समारोह के लिए उपयोग किए जाने पर टूट-फूट हो सकती है, अत्यन्त विशेष अवसरों को छोड़कर ऐसे उपयोगों की अनुमति नहीं दी जाती है ।

दीवाली के अवसर पर दिल्ली में वनस्पति घी के वितरण

1088. **श्री हुक्म चंद कछवाय :**

श्री चन्दू लाल चन्द्राकर :

क्या **कृषि** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिवाली के अवसर पर दिल्ली में वनस्पति घी के वितरण के लिए किये गये प्रबन्ध संतोषजनक नहीं रहे हैं क्योंकि अमीर लोगों को घी नहीं मिल सका ;

(ख) इसके क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार क्या कदम उठायेगी ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (प्रो० शेर सिंह): (क) जी नहीं । दिल्ली में वनस्पति का उत्पादन करने वाली बड़ी फैक्ट्री के बन्द होने से उत्पन्न चल रही कमी के संदर्भ में, दिल्ली प्रशासन ने वैकल्पिक स्त्रोतों से वनस्पति की कुछ मात्रा प्राप्त करने के लिए विशेष प्रयत्न किए थे और 21 से 27 अक्तूबर, 1973 तक की अवधि में 627 खुदरा केन्द्रों से लगभग 750 मी० टन वनस्पति जनता में वितरित किया । यह वितरण प्रत्येक खाद्य कार्ड पर (चीनी के यनिटों की संख्या के आधार पर) 2 किलो अथवा 4 किलो किया गया । उस समय चल रही परिस्थितियों में ये प्रबन्ध संतोषजनक पाये गए थे ।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न ही नहीं उठते ।

मलेरिया उन्मूलन पर वार्षिक व्यय

1089. **श्री हुक्म चंद कछवाय :**

डा० गोविंद दास रिछारिया :

क्या **स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि वर्ष 1972-73 और 1973-74 में मलेरिया के उन्मूलन पर, राज्यवार, प्रति वर्ष कितनी धन राशि खर्च की गई ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री कोंडाजी बासप्पा) : अपेक्षित सूचना सभा पटल पर रखे गये विवरण में दी गई है । [**ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया । देखिए** संख्या 5736/73]

निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में काम करने वाले कर्मचारियों को दिया गया समयोपरि भत्ता

1090. **श्री हुकम चंद कछवाय :** क्या **निर्माण और आवास मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उनके मंत्रालय में काम करने वाले कर्मचारियों को वित्तीय वर्ष 1972–73 में दिये गये समयोपरि भत्ते की राशि में वर्ष 1970–71 और 1971–72 के समयोपरि भत्ते की राशि की तुलना में काफी वृद्धि हुई है ;

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो उक्त वित्तीय वर्षों में समयोपरि भत्ते पर वर्षवार कितनी कितनी राशि व्यय की गई ;

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार वित्तीय संकट को दृष्टिगत रखते हुए, वित्तीय वर्ष 1973–74 में समयोपरि भत्ते के रूप में व्यय अनुमानित राशि में कटौती करने का है ; और

(घ) इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार की भावी नीति और योजना क्या है ?

संसदीय कार्य विभाग तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ओम मेहता): (क) जी हां । जहां तक मंत्रालय खास का सम्बन्ध है ।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

(ग) और (घ). जिन शर्तों पर यह भत्ता दिया जाता है उन्हे अब और अधिक कठोर करने का प्रस्ताव है ।

Decontrol of wheat

1091. SHRI ARVIND M. PATEL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering to de-control wheat with immediate effect as Government has failed in this policy; and

(b) if so, when it will be effected?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) No, Sir. It is not the view of Government that the policy of take-over of wholesale trade in wheat has failed.

(b) Does not arise.

Sugar Factories in Gujarat State

1093. SHRI ARVIND M. PATEL:
SHRI VEKARIA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of sugar factories in Gujarat State;

(b) the number and names of such factories which are closed; and

(c) the reasons for the closure?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) Eight.

(b) None. Out of the eight factories, one has already started production this season and the remaining will start shortly.

(c) Does not arise.

Import of fishing trawlers and their allotment to States

1094. SHRI FATESINGHRAO GAEKWAD:

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has been decided to import 50 trawlers for deep sea fishing; and

(b) if so, how many of them would be allotted to different States particularly to Gujarat in view of its longest sea-coast offering vast potentialities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). It has been decided to allow import of 50 deep sea fishing vessels under certain conditions, one of which is that the party importing a vessel should arrange for construction of a vessel of prescribed design in an indigenous yard. Applications were invited in June, 1973 by public advertisement from parties proposing to introduce deep sea fishing vessels under the conditions of the scheme. Applications have been received from State Governments, public sector undertakings and from the private sector. In this context there has been no earmarking of vessels for particular States. The applications are under examination, and all relevant factors will be taken into consideration in determining allotments.

Outlay on rural roads programme for Gujarat

1095. SHRI FATESINGHRAO GAEKWAD: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the total outlay suggested by the Planning Commission for rural roads programme for Gujarat under the "minimum needs programme" in the State sector;

(b) the proposal of the State Government in this behalf; and

(c) the total length of roads that would be covered by the proposed outlay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI M. B. RANA): (a) to (c). Against an outlay of Rs. 45.92 crores proposed by the Government of Gujarat for construction and improvement of rural roads in Gujarat under the "Minimum Needs Programme", the Planning Commission have tentatively agreed to an outlay of Rs. 25 crores in the 5th Five Year Plan. The Government of Gujarat have now to draw up a detailed programme of rural roads on the basis of the outlay suggested by the Planning Commission.

Production of foodgrains during current Rabi Season

1096. SHRI PILOO MODY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) total production of foodgrains during the current rabi season;

(b) whether food grains supply position in the country has in any way, improved after the rabi crop also if so, to what extent; and

(c) if not, what efforts are being made by the Government of India to ensure adequate food supply in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). The total output of rabi foodgrains during 1972-73 crop season is reported to be lower than the previous year and is estimated to be around 379.72 lakh tonnes.

(c). To ensure adequate food supplies in the country and also to improve availability of foodgrains, the following steps have been taken by the Government:—

(1) Country-wise special efforts raise the production of kharif crop by increasing the area under high-yielding variety, promotion of effective utilisation of irrigation potential and balanced use of fertilizers and timely provision of credit.

(2) Increase in the procurement/prices of kharif cereals and increase in the support prices of wheat as incentive for increased production and procurement.

(3) Import of limited quantity of foodgrains.

(4) Acceptance of the loan of 2 million tonnes of wheat from the U.S.S.R. Government.

(5) Effective implementation of regulatory laws.

(6) Curbs on consumption of foodgrains by strict enforcement of Guest Control Orders.

Production of rice

1097. SHRI PILOO MODY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) total production of rice in the country during the last three years, year-wise;

(b) whether production of rice during the current year has considerably reduced; and

(c) if so, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) to (c) All-India estimates of production of rice for the last three years are given below:—

Year	*Production* (Million tonnes)
1970-71	42.23 (Revised)
1971-72	43.07 (Revised)
1972-73	38.63

In 1972-73, rice production received a severe set-back because of decline in area and more particularly on account of extensive damage to the standing crop resulting from erractic and scanty rainfall and the prevalence of drought conditions during the kharif season in several parts of the country.

It is too early to indicate the estimate of production of rice during the current year (1973-74). However, according to indications available so far, the rice production during the current year is likely to be substantially higher than the output last year.

Committee for Development of Hinterland of Mangalore Harbour

1098. SHRI PILOO MODY: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) what progress has been made by the Committee for the Development of the Hinterland of the new Mangalore Harbour, which was appointed by the Mysore Government in 1971;

(b) why was no meeting of the committee called after Mr. Lobo Prabhu as Governor of the Committee on Agriculture and Irrigation submitted his report in April, 1973; and

(c) since the report was an attempt at Planning from the district level, what was the Ministry of Planning, to whom a copy was sent done, consistently with his declarations that Planning will begin from below?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI KAMALAPATI TRIPATHI): The Government of Karnataka have reported as follows:

(a) The Committee for the development of the Hinterland of Mangalore Harbour Project was constituted by them on 15-11-1971, It has since then met on 18-2-1972, 11-1-1972 and 13-5-1973.

(b) The report of Mr. Lobo Prabhu was received in April, 1973. The meeting of the Committee was Scheduled to be held on 23-5-73 and 26-9-1973 to consider the report. Due to unavoidable circumstances, the meetings had to be postponed. The Committee proposes to meet in November, 1973 when the report of Mr. Lobo Prabhu would be considered.

(c) District Planning is an integral part of the Fifth Five Year Plan of the State. District Planning Committees have been formed in all the districts including South Kanara. The District Planning Committees are identifying the local needs and resources to evolve suitable programmes to be implemented as part of the Fifth Five Year Plan. The report on Agriculture by Mr. Lobo Prabhu is with the Deputy Commissioner of South Kanara who is also the Chairman of the District Planning Committee. To what extent the suggestion made in the report can be incorporated in the District Plan of South Kanara would be examined by the District Planning Committee.

Allocation from L.I.C. Loan for Housing Projects to States

1099. SHRI RAMSHEKHAR PRASAD SINGH:

SHRI P. M. MEHTA:

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have allocated from LIC. Loan to different States for the Housing Projects to be undertaken by them during the year 1973-74;

(b) if so, the total amount given to States of Bihar and Gujarat;

(c) whether all the States have utilised the loan properly; and

(d) if so, whether any check has been made in the investment by the Centre to the State Governments?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) to (d). The Ministry of Works and Housing allocate LIC loans to States for implementation of certain Social Housing Schemes out of the funds made available by the Corporation for this purpose. The LIC loan so far allocated during 1973-74 for this purpose to the Governments of Bihr and Gujarat is nil and Rs. 80 lakhs respectively.

The loans are advanced to the the State Governments for implementation of the approved social housing schemes according to their discretion. No physical check is exercised by the Central Government in the matter except obtaining data from the State Governments on the utilization of LIC loans on different Schemes. According to the reports received from the State Governments, most of the State Governments have utilized the loans for the intended purpose.

Indian Council of Philosophy

1100. SHRIMATI SAVITRI SHYAM Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Committee appointed by the Union Ministry of Education has recommended very recently for the establishment of Indian Council of Philosophy, an autonomous Central Organisation for the promotion facility and research in Philosophy;

(b) if so, the main recommendations made; and

(c) the action taken or to be taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) to (c). The Committee has recommended that an autonomous professional organisation to be called 'Indian Council of Philosophy' be established broadly on the same lines as the Indian Council of Social Science Research or the Indian Council of Historical Research. The proposal is under the consideration of the Government.

Repair work of Shri Jagannath Temple

1101. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether recently the Expert Committee constituted to look into the details of repair works in the temple of Shri Jagannath at Puri have visited the temple; and

(b) if so, the recommendations of the expert body to repair the cracks which are of serious nature?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The details of the recommendations of the Committee for repairing the cracks are as follows:—

(i) The exterior walls including the *sikhara* of the main temple are covered by a thick accretionary plaster. For a proper understanding of the behaviour of the cracks and the nature and the extent of the decay of the stone it is essential that the plaster is removed, so that the areas could be examined thoroughly and suitable conservation measures and further course of action could be decided upon. Accordingly, the Committee has recommended that to start with plaster should be taken out at a few places, at different levels.

(ii) All cracks and fissures in the masonry should be grouted with a solution of epoxy resin.

(iii) The corroded iron dowels, which have been exposed after splitting of stones or would be exposed after the removal of the plaster, should be replaced, wherever necessary, with new ones of copper or stainless steel.

(iv) The stone surfaces of the temples after removal of the plaster should be freed from injurious sea-salt and thereafter consolidated and preserved by chemical treatment.

(v) For locating the source of water-leakage at the junction of the *vimana* and *mukhasala* of the main temple and in order to devise ways and means for stopping the leakage, it has been decided, as an experimental measure, to remove the plaster from the Lakshmi temple which is smaller in size and has a similar problem of leakage.

(vi) The *bhoga-mandapa* of the main temple has suffered due to development of various types of cracks, widening of joints and splitting of stones. The total pattern of cracks would indicate some other factors which are not easily apparent. In order to get a clear picture, it has been decided that the structure may be examined by an expert structural engineer from the Central Building Research Institute, Roorkee.

(vii) The Committee has also recommended the appointment of special staff and purchase of equipments, such as scaffolding, grouting machines and other necessary tools and plants.

Quota of consumption of wheat per month in Orissa

1102. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the actual quota of consumption of wheat per month of the State of Orissa;

(b) the actual quota released for the last three months; and

(c) whether the Government is aware of the fact that there has been a serious shortage of wheat in Orissa and measures taken thereof to improve the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) to (c). There is no fixed monthly quota of foodgrains for State Governments. Keeping in view the overall availability of foodgrains in the Central Pool, the relative needs of deficit States and taking into consideration the fact that Orissa is surplus in rice, the following quantities of wheat were supplied to the State Government during the last 3 months:—

	(In '000 tonnes)
August, 1973	12.0
September, 1973	17.7
October, 1973	8.3

Non-Exploitation of New Strategy Agriculture by Some States

1103. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons and factors responsible for not exploiting the new strategy in agriculture by some of the States yet; and

(b) the follow-up action taken by the Centre to evolve the programme for the use of scientific dry farming methods and exploitation of ground water resources?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) The main reasons for some of the States not being able to secure substantial increases in agriculture production as a result of the adoption of New Strategy include non-availability or unsuitability of available crop technology to the soil-water-rainfall complexes of some areas, inadequacies in the institutional structure for credit, marketing and input supplies and shortcomings in extension training efforts.

(b) To take the benefits of the new technology to dry areas, 24 Pilot Projects under Dryland Farming Scheme are being implemented in 12 States during IV plan. The Pilot Projects are in the nature of training-*cum*-demonstration projects. The results obtained would be extended to wider areas for larger benefits.

The ground water exploitation for irrigation purposes is also in vogue in several States. The area likely to be benefited by ground water schemes by the end of 1973-74, is about 16.0 million hectares and would be extended to 20.5 million hectares by the end of 1978-79.

The State Ground Water Organisations and Central Ground Water Board are also being strengthened for fuller exploitation of ground water resources in the country.

Shortage of Mustard Oil in West Bengal during Puja days

1104. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to stated:

(a) whether the Ministry are aware that during the Durga Puja time, there was an acute shortage of mustard oil in West Bengal; and

(b) whether any help was sought by the State Government with regard to the supply of mustard seeds or whether any discussion was made to fix up the prices of mustard oil in the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) Shortage of mustard oil in West Bengal was reported during October, 1973.

(b) No, Sir.

Corruption by Private Storing Agents under F.C.I.

1105. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry are aware about the corruption of the Private Storing agents under F.C.I. in various States;

(b) if so, what action the Ministry propose in those cases; and

(c) whether any co-ordinated effort between Centre and State Government has been made in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Students suffering from Cultural Degeneration

1106. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry is aware that the students of our country are suffering from cultural degenration; and

(b) if so, what effective steps have been taken by the Ministry to fight the reasons of degeneration?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) Cultural traditions are questioned from time to time by people who are subject to various socio-economic influences. This experience extends to the whole population and not to the students only, although it is but natural that youth is more receptive to non-traditional ideas This questioning of traditional values or acceptance of new values cannot be described as degeneration.

(b) As has already been explained, Government does not consider that there is any cultural degeneration. In a free society, Government does not try to lay down cultural norms. Its main objective is to adopt measures which will promote adequate appreciation of the cultural traditions, as well as capacity to blend with them the current cultural influences. In furtherance of this objective, Government undertakes measures like maintenance of archaeological monuments, supporting the growth of libraries and museums, encouragement to plastic and performing and providing opportunities for cultural exchanges with friendly foreign countries, and so on

दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण का जीपों, मिनी बसों और कारों के प्रयोग के सम्बन्ध में होने वाला व्यय

1107. **डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडेय :** क्या **निर्माण और आवास** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण के पास जीपों, मिनी बसों और कारों की कुल संख्या कितनी है और किन-किन वर्गों के अधिकारी उनका उपयोग करते हैं ;

(ख) इन वाहनों पर दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण प्रतिवर्ष कितनी धनराशि खर्च करता है ; और

(ग) गत तीन वर्षों में दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण ने उन पर कुल कितनी धनराशि खर्च की है ?

संसदीय कार्य विभाग तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ओम मेहता) :

(क) 10 जीपें, 1 मिनी बस और 4* कारें । दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण के स्टाफ के सभी सदस्य उनका प्रयोग दफ्तर के काम के लिए कर सकते हैं ।

(ख) वर्ष 1972-73 में 77,182.52 रुपये ।

(ग) 2,72,636.50 रुपये

*एक कार अगस्त, 1973 में बेच दी गई थी ।

राजस्थान के किसानों को सप्लाई किये गये यूरिया के बोरों पर नाइट्रोजन की गलत प्रतिशतता अंकित करना

1108 **डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पान्डेय :** क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राजस्थान में अनेक स्थानों पर कृषकों को सप्लाई किये गये पोलैंड यूरिया के बोरों पर अंकित नाइट्रोजन की प्रतिशतता को सही पाया गया जबकि वहां पर सप्लाई किये गये श्री राम यूरिया के बोरों पर 46.04 प्रतिशत नाइट्रोजन अंकित होने पर भी उनमें केवल 37.02 प्रतिशत नाइट्रोजन पाया गया ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो दोषी व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अण्णा साहिब पी० शिंदे) : (क) इसी प्रकार के एक प्रश्न के उत्तर के संबंध में राजस्थान सरकार ने 2 मार्च, 1973 को यह सूचित किया था कि राजस्थान में किसानों को सप्लाई किये गए पोलैंड के यूरिया की बोरियों पर अंकित नाईट्रोजन की प्रतिशतता सही पाई गई थी । राजस्थान सरकार ने यह भी सूचित किया है कि राज्य में श्री राम यूरिया के थैलों में भी नाईट्रोजन की प्रतिशतता केवल चार मामलों को छोड़कर सही पाई गई है । राज्य सरकार ने इसके लिये विभिन्न जिलों से 211 नमूने लकर उनका विश्लेषण किया था । इनमें चार नमूनों में निर्धारित 46 प्रतिशत की नाइट्रोजन की तुलना में 45.9 प्रतिशत, 45.8 प्रतिशत, 45.5 प्रतिशत और 34.2 प्रतिशत नाइट्रोजन पाई गई ।

(ख) प्रथम दो मामलों में कमी निर्दिष्ट सीमा के भीतर है। अतः इन पर कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की गई है। तीसरे मामले में संबंधित विक्रेता को चेतावनी दे दी गई है। अन्तिम मामले में राज्य सरकार ने संबंधित विक्रेता का पंजीयन प्रमाणपत्र रद्द करने के लिए हिदायतें जारी कर दी हैं।

धौलपुर के निकट चम्बल नदी पर पुल

1110. **डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पाडेय :** क्या **नौवहन और परिवहन** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या धौलपुर के निकट चम्बल नदी का पुल लम्बे समय से क्षतिग्रस्त है तथा उसका पुनः निर्माण अब तक नहीं हुआ है ;

(ख) क्या इससे बम्बई-आगरा मार्ग के परिवहन में काफी व्यवधान पड़ रहा है;

(ग) क्या मंत्री महोदय द्वारा 20 अगस्त, 1973 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 3732 के उत्तर में यह बताया गया था कि पुल के पुनः निर्माण का कार्य शीघ्र पूरा हो जायेगा; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एम० बी० राना) : (क) जी हां, परन्तु केवल 24 फरवरी, 1973 से ही।

(ख) जी नहीं। आरम्भ में यातायात की आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति 27 मार्च 1973 को सेना की फ्लाइंग फैरी सेवा को चालू कर के की गई थी। जब 5 अप्रैल, 1973 को उस स्थान पर पीपों का पुल बनाया गया तो यह फैरी सेवा बन्द कर दी गई। चम्बल नदी में प्रत्याशित बाढ़ के कारण पीपों का पुल 18 जून, 1973 को गिराना पड़ा। वर्तमान सूखे मौसम के दौरान सेवार्थ पीपों का पुल फिर से खड़ा किया जा रहा है। इसके अतिरिक्त भारी यातायात के लिए तथा आर०पी०एल० (रैम्पेड पावर्ड लाइटर) बाजरे तथा हलके यातायात के लिए मारबोट की व्यवस्था की गई है।

(ग) जी नहीं।

(घ) विशेषज्ञों की एक तकनीकी समिति की स्थापना भी की गई, जो अन्य बातों के साथ साथ यह भी सिफारिश करेगी कि क्या मौजूदा पुल को रखा गया और चार पाट जो गिर गये हैं उनका पुनर्निर्माण किया जाय। अथवा उपयुक्तता मितव्यता आदि विभिन्न पहलुओं को ध्यान में रखते हुए एक नये पुल की व्यवस्था की जाये। समिति की अपनी रिपोर्ट 28 फरवरी, 1974 तक प्रस्तुत कर देने की संभावना है। सरकार तकनीकी समिति की सिफारिशों के प्राप्त होने पर इस पुल की मरम्मत/पुर्नःनिर्माण अथवा नये पुल के निर्माण किये जाने के प्रश्न पर विचार करेगी।

केन्द्रीय मंत्रियों के पास कृषि भूमि

1111. **डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय :** क्या **कृषि** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उन केन्द्रीय मंत्रियों और उपमंत्रियों के नाम क्या हैं जिनके पास कृषि भूमि है ; और

(ख) इनमें से प्रत्येक के पास कितनी-कितनी कृषि भूमि है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अण्णा साहिब पी० शिंदे) : (क) और (ख). सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

Eradication of Illiteracy in Tamil Nadu

1112. SHRI S. A. MURUGANANTHAM:
SHRI M KATHAMUTHU:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) what are the schemes the Centre is having to help and assist the voluntary organisations working in the field of eradication of illiteracy in Tamil Nadu;

(b) whether any help or assistance has been rendered to Tamil Nadu for this purpose; and

(c) if so, the salient feature thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) The Central Government renders financial assistance to Voluntary Organisations working in the field of adult education including eradication of illiteracy in all States including Tamil Nadu.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) During 1972-73 grant amounting to Rs. 6,432/- has been given to Sri Avinashilingam Home Science College, Coimbatore for adulte education including eradication of illiteracy. This is in addition to considerably larger financial assistance given to public library services in Tamil Nadu, which to an extent perform the same function.

Fly over near Safdarjang Airport, New Delhi

1114. SHRI S. A. MURUGANANTHAM: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the construction of the fly-over near Safdarjang Airport, New Delhi has restarted;

(b) if not, the reasons for the delay;

(c) whether Government are aware that the delay is causing great hardship to the people;

(d) how long it will take to complete the work; and

(e) what is the revised estimate?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) Yes.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Yes.

(d) The Bridge is expected to be ready by April, 1974.

(e) The estimate is not required to be revised as the balance work is being executed at the risk and cost of the earlier contractors and additional expenditure if any shall be debited to their account and recovered from them.

Instructions for Economy in construction and Maintenance of Government Buildings

1115. SHRI S. A. MURUGANANTHAM: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have issued any instructions for observing economy in repairs, white-wash and changes in construction of Government buildings throughout the country;

(b) if so, the particulars thereof;

(c) whether despite such instruction major alterations and refurnishing have been carried out in some of the Houses in New Delhi; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) The Government had decided, as a measure of economy in the context of the current difficult financial situation, that during the current financial year no expenditure, save in exceptional circumstances, should be incurred on white-washing repairs and maintenance of buildings both residential and non-residential which were white washed, repaired or maintained during the last financial year.

It was also decided that, save in exceptional circumstances, no expenditure should be incurred on additions/alterations to buildings.

The above orders exclude some important public buildings, buildings in heavy rainfall areas or coastal areas and hospital buildings etc.

(c) No. However, certain works of inescapable nature have been permitted in exceptional circumstances, such as structural safety, security, etc.

(d) Question does not arise.

Additional Milo for Mysore

1116. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN:

SHRI D. B. CHANDRAGOWDA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a request of additional allotment of 10,000 tonnes of milo was made by the Mysore Government; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Central Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) No request for additional allotment of milo was received from the State Government.

(b) Does not arise.

Slashing allocation for programme for Family Planning

1117. SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA:

SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the annual budgetary allocations have been further slashed by about Rs. 15 crores for 1973-74 despite the fact that only 54.85 crores were sanctioned for Family Planning Programmes as against an approved outlay of Rs. 112.58 crores;

(b) whether as a direct result of it mass vasectomy camps with extra incentives proving very successful have been discontinued; and

(c) whether implications of such serious cuts jeopardising various much needed Family Planning Programmes has been assessed by his Ministry?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI KONDAJJI BASAPPA): (a) to (c). A cut of Rs. 16 crores in the annual budgetary alloctaion of Rs. 54.85 crores for the Family Planning Programmes for 1973-74 was proposed. However, after consideration of the implications of such a severe cut on the programme including the inevitability of size able retrenchment of the staff, it has been decided to restrict the budget cut to Rs. 1.4 crore only. It has been further decided that funds for compensation for IUD insertions and sterilizations under the normal programme

will be made available without any ceiling on the basis of actual performance. The decision to stop extra incentives in the Mass Vasectomy Camps has been taken on its own merits after considering the actual experience of these camps and in the long range interest of the programme.

Contribution of Central Aid Zone making Research Institute in making Rajasthan Desert Bloom

1118. SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Aid Zone Research Institute has made a major headway to make the Rajasthan desert bloom;

(b) if so, how much progress has been made by way of reclaiming land by the Institute since its inception; and

(c) the expenditure incurred on the research work for reclaiming this land?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) to (c). The Central Aid Zone Research Institute, Jodhpur has been set up to undertake research and evolve suitable technology to control desert problems. A number of multi-disciplined research programmes have been undertaken since its inception in the fields of basic resource survey, resource utilization, animal sciences, establishment of trees and grasses for sand dune stabilization, wind break and shelter belts.

Valuable research information has been obtained for stabilising sand dunes, raising trees and grasses for possible reclamation of land arid areas, which are not currently under cultivation. Over the years, the Institute has completed integrated surveys of land, soil, water and vegetation resources for about 12000 sq. kms. and cime-detailed survey of 15000 sq. kms. in six development blocks, namely, Siwana, Saila, Ahor, Jalore, Chotan, and Lune. The nursery techniques for production of seedlings and establishing them under desert conditions have been standardised. Quick growing species like *Acacia tortilis, Eucalyptus* species etc. have been screened for their suitability in the arid regions. Species like *Acacia senegal, commiphora mukul* and *Salvadopa oleoider* have been found suitable for desert regions which can be used for tapping gum arabic, guggal gum and oil. Selection of promising grass strains of *Cenchrus ciliaris, Cenchrus setigerus, Lasiurus sindicus*, etc. has been made. Large quantities of seeds of these species have been made. Large quantities of seeds of these species have been supplied to the developmental agencies in the State for reseeding programme. The technique for sand dune stabilisation has been developed and demonstrated in stabilizing several shifting sand-dunes. About 842 hectores of shifting sand have been stablized at test sites in the districts of Barmer, Bikaner, Churu and Jhun Jhunu. Also about 235 kms. for road side avenue plantations have been established at Jodhpur, Jasalmer, Bikaner, Chru and Gadra Road to serve as effective wind break in controlling moving sand. These are few of the important research achievements of the Central Arid Zone Research Institute which is mainly concerned with the multi-disciplined research on desert problems. The reclamation of land which is a developmental programme does not fall under the purview of the Central Arid Zone Research Institute.

As the Central Arid Zone Research Institute undertakes multi-disciplined research on different arid zone problems, it is difficult to apportion the exact expenditure incurred on the research work relating to reclamation of land in arid areas. However, the total annual plan and non-plan budget of the Institute for all its activities is Rs. 20 lakhs for the year 1973-74.

Availability of Weedicides

1119. SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether plans have been finalised to make available 1,200 tonnes of weedicides during 1973-74 *rabi* season alone; and

(b) if so, what arrangements have been made to see that it really reaches the farmers in this short time?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). The Government of India have written to the States stressing the need for taking up effective weed control measures during *rabi*/summer 1973-74, specially in the context of reducing the loss of scarce fertilisers due to consumption by weeds. The State Governments and the weedicide manufacturers have been requested to take up special promotional campaigns and the States have been asked to ensure sufficient credit availability for purchase of weedicides. In this connection, the Government of India had also ascertained from manufacturers the availability of all types of weedicides, which will be about 1200 tonnes during the 1973-74 *rabi* season. This information has been communicated to the States.

Autonomy for colleges

1120. SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA:

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the University Grants Commission has sent guide-lines to some Universities asking them to adopt the principle of autonomy for their colleges; and

(b) if so, the gains sought from such a policy and criteria for selecting colleges to be given autonomy?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) and (b). The University Grants Commission has circulated a note to the Universities on the criteria, guide-lines and pattern of assistance to autonomous colleges. The criteria laid down for selection of a college for conferment of autonomous status is:

(a) Academic reputation and previous performance in university examination and other academic, cultural activities;

(b) Academic attainments of the staff.

(c) The mode of selection of students and teachers, *viz.*, whether such selection is without regard to caste, creed or social class.

(d) Physical facilities i.e., library accommodation and equipment.

(e) Institutional management, *viz.*, whether it is motivated by and responsive to academic or non-academic considerations.

(f) The financial resources that the management can provide for the development of the institution.

(g) The responsiveness of the administrative structure to the views of staff and students.

(h) Extent of freedom enjoyed by the staff for advanced scholarship, research and experimentation and involvement in educational innovation and reforms.

The proposals for autonomy will normally be sponsored by the Universities, though the Commission may on the basis of identifications made by

expert bodies, from time to time, suggest to the concerned University the desirability of a college to be considered under the scheme.

An autonomous college would enjoy freedom in framing its courses of study, devising its methods of evalution and conduct of examinations, its principles of admission, its procedures for selection of teachers, etc. This would encourage experimentation with desirable educational ideas and initiate a process for broadening the framework of courses and instruction to make them more meaningful and relevant in the context of local and regional requirements for skilled workers.

Japanese Delegation's to discuss Family Planning

1121. SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Japanese delegation comprising of doctors, experts and members of Diet and press visited many places in India to discuss the progress of family planning in the country; and

(b) if so, whether any useful suggestions for further effective implementation of plans were made by way of adopting new types of contraceptives like the pill?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI KONDAJJI BASAPPA): (a) and (b). A Japanese delegation sponsored by the International Planned Parenthood Federation and the United Nations Fund for Population Activities visited India from the 13th to 17th October, 1973 on a study tour to observe the Family Planning Programme. No specific suggestion was made by the delegation.

गन्ने के मूल्य में वृद्धि करने की मांग

1122. **श्री चन्दूलाल चन्द्राकर :**

श्री भागीरथ भंवर :

क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को गन्ने के मूल्य में वृद्धि करने के बारे में कुछ सुझाव तथा मांगें प्राप्त हुई हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं; और

(ग) सरकार ने इस सम्बन्ध में क्या निर्णय किया है ?

कृषि मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (प्रो० शेर सिंह) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) उत्पादन की अधिक लागत, कम उपलब्धि, नियंत्रित मूल्य पर उर्वरकों की अनुपलब्धता, अन्य फसलों आदि के लिए साहाय्य मूल्यों में हाल में की गई वृद्धि के कारण समानता में हुई घटबढ़ के कारण गन्ने के लिए अधिक मूल्यों का सुझाव दिया गया है जोकि 9 रुपये से लेकर 20 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल तक है ।

(ग) बारीकी से विचार करने के बाद 1973–74 के लिए गन्ने का न्यूनतम मूल्य पहले ही निर्धारित किया जा चुका है, जोकि 8.5 प्रतिशत या इससे कम उपलब्धि पर 8 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल है । उपलब्धि में 8.5 प्रतिशत से प्रत्येक 0.1 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि पर मूल्य में 9.4 पैसे अधिक देने की व्यवस्था है । पिछले मौसम (1972–73) की भांति यह आशा की जाती है कि उद्योग आंशिक नियंत्रण और उत्पादन शुल्क–छूट

की नीति से होने वाले फायदे से गन्ना उत्पादकों को अधिक मूल्य देगा ।

दिल्ली परिवहन निगम की बेकार पड़ी बसें

1123. **श्री चन्दूलाल चन्द्राकर** : क्या **नौवहन और परिवहन** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली परिवहन निगम की लगभग दो हजार बसें बिल्कुल बेकार हालत में हैं और इनको यातायात के लिए सड़क पर नहीं लाया जाता है,

(ख) ये बसें कब से उपयोग में नहीं लाई जा रहीं,

(ग) इन बेकार पड़ी बसों में से कितनी बसों को मरम्मत करके प्रयोग में लाया जा सकता है; और

(घ) इन बसों की मरम्मत पर कुल कितना व्यय होगा ?

नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री एम० बी० राना) : (क) से (ग). दिल्ली परिवहन निगम के पास 1559 बसों का बेड़ा है । इन में से, 339 तो इतनी पुरानी हो चुकी हैं कि उनको चलाना लाभप्रद नही रहा और उन्हें रदद करने का समय आ गया है । शेष 1220 बसें चलने योग्य हैं तथा उन्हें केवल समय समय पर चालू मरम्मत तथा नित्यप्रति की अनुरक्षण की आवश्यकता है । लगभग 3/4 महीने पहले टायरों तथा अन्य आवश्यक फालतू पुर्जों की भारी कमी के कारण निगम को कुछ बसों को खड़े रखना पड़ा । निगम ने सभी उपलब्ध स्रोतों से टायर तथा दुर्लभ फालतू पुर्जों को प्राप्त करने के लिए, हर संभव प्रयत्न किये हैं ताकि अधिक से अधिक बसों को चालू रखा जा सके ।

भाड़े को विनियमित करने के लिए दिल्ली में स्कूटरों और टैक्सियों में नये प्रकार के मीटर

1124. **श्री चन्दूलाल चन्द्राकर :**

श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री :

क्या **नौवहन और परिवहन** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भाड़े को विनियमित करने के लिए दिल्ली में स्कूटरों और टैक्सियों में नये प्रकार के मीटरों को लगाने का प्रस्ताव है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो नई व्यवस्था के कब तक लागू किये जाने की सम्भावना है ?

नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एम० बी० राना) : (क) जी, हां, उन मीटरों के स्थान पर जो स्वीकृति विशिष्टियों के अनुरूप नहीं हैं ।

(ख) 31 मार्च, 1974 ।

दिवाली के अवसर पर हलवाइयों को घी इत्यादि दिया जाना

1125. **श्री चन्दूलाल चन्द्राकर** : क्या **कृषि** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली प्रशासन ने जनता से यह अनुरोध किया था कि वे दिवाली के अवसर पर मिठाइयां न खरीदें;

(ख) क्या दिल्ली प्रशासन हलवाइयों को घी तथा अन्य सामग्री पर्याप्त मात्रा में नहीं दे सका था; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (प्रो० शेर सिंह) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) और (ग). जी हां । सप्लाई की कमी के कारण वनस्पति घी की सम्पूर्ण आवश्यकता पूरी नहीं की जा सकी ।

Planning of eucalyptus in forest area of Baharaich, U.P.

1126. SHRI B. R. SHUKLA: Will the Minister of AGRICULURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large tract of forest area in Baharaich (U.P.) has been planted with eucalyptus trees;

(b) the plan of their utilisation; and

(c) whether Government propose to set up a paper manufacturing plant in the district to utilize the produce like Banks grass found in plenty in the region?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) to (c). The information has been called for from the U.P. Government and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

Conference held by National Seeds Corporation

1128. SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a four day conference was held in September, 1973 by the National Seeds Corporation;

(b) if so, steps suggested to produce high yielding wheat and paddy seeds to make available adequate quality seeds this year; and

(c) if so, the decision arrived at?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The Corporation finalised its seed production programmes, at the Regional Managers Conference held in September and decided to increase substantially, the targets for production of certified seeds of paddy and wheat. In order to implement the programmes effectively, the Corporation has decided to rationalise the procurement prices with a view to attract suitable contract growers, have tied up the programmes with processing and storage facilities and have provided adequate staff for implementation. The Corporation feels confident of implementing these programmes.

Suggestion by Development Council for Sugar Industry to increase licencing capacity of Sugar Industry

1129. SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:
SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Development Council for Sugar Industry which had held a two day session in New Delhi on 18th August, 1973 had suggested that the licensing capacity of the Industry be increased to seven million tonnes keeping in view the projected demand during the Fifth Plan;

(b) if so, whether they have also endorsed the Agriculture Ministry's programme for the development of the Industry in the Fifth Five Year Plan; and

(c) if so, whether Government have accepted their suggestion?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Not yet, Sir.

Report of National Commission on Agriculture

1130. SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has asked the National Commission on Agriculture to submit its report early;

(b) if so, when the report is likely to be submitted; and

(c) whether all its interim reports have been implemented so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). Eighteen Interim Reports on various subjects have so far been submitted by the National Commission on Agriculture and a few more are under preparation. Keeping in view the time taken for preparation of these reports and the time required for submission of the Final Report, the Commission has asked for the extension of its life upto 31-12-74. The matter is under consideration of the Government.

(c) Of the eighteen Interim Reports submitted by the National Commission on Agriculture, seventeen are being processed in the Ministry of Agriculture and one regarding Sericulture in the Ministry of Industrial Development, Recommendations in practically all these Reports have been examined and mostly accepted. Action for the implementation of these recommendations is also being taken in consultation with the other Ministries/Departments and State Governments.

Dry dock facilities at major ports

1131. SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:
SHRI P. M. MEHTA:

Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Shipping Ministry has proposed to the Planning Commission to allot at least Rs. 14.40 crores for providing dry dock facilities at the major ports during the Fifth Plan period.

(b) if so, whether the Planning Commission has accepted the proposal;

(c) the main points of the proposed scheme; and

(d) whether at present there are only 2 ports out of eight ports which have adequate size to accommodate all floating craft?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI KAMLAPATI TRIPATHI): (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). The proposals regarding provision of facilities including dry docks at the major ports during the Fifth Plan period is still under consideration in consultation with Planning Commission.

(d) Of eight Major Ports in the country, Bombay, Calcutta and Visakhapatnam have dry docks of adequate size to accommodate all the floating craft belonging to these ports. Larger dry docks of Bombay and Calcutta are generally used by commercial ships for their periodic overhaul and repairs.

News item captioned 'wheat purchases suspended'

1132. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the news-item captioned 'wheat purchases suspended' appeared in the 'Economic Times' on September 6, 1973 has been brought to the notice of Government; and

(b) if so, the reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Purchase of foodgrains from abroad is undertaken having regard to various factors such as ruling prices availability etc., This is to ensure purchases on best possible terms from abroad.

Proposal to declare the port of Alleppey as a subsidiary port of Cochin

1133. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2806 dated the 12th March, 1973 regarding the proposal to declare port of Alleppey as a subsidiary port of Cochin and state:

(a) whether the decision has since been taken in the matter; and

(b) if not, at what stage the matter stands?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI KAMALAPATI TRIPATHI): (a) and (b). After considering all aspects of the matter, the Government of Kerala have been informed about the Government of India's inability to accept the proposal to declare Alleppey as a subsidiary port of Cochin.

Central School at Cannanore

1134. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received several representations regarding the setting up of a Central School at Cannanore, which is a place where military establishments and many Central Offices are situated;

(b) whether this matter has been recommended by the State Government too; and

(c) if so, what is the decision thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) to (c). In May 1971, the Government of Kerala had enquired from the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan whether they had any proposal to start new Kendriya Vidyalayas (Central Schools) in that State in the near future as they had been receiving requests for the opening of Kendriya Vidyalayas (Central Schools). They had suggested that Kottayam, Trichur and Cannanore should be considered as suitable places for such Vidyalayas. The State Government were apprised of the policy and norms prescribed by the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan in regard to setting up of new Kendriya Vidyalaya (Central) Schools). The State Government were also requested to make definite commitment with regard to the availability of adequate land free of cost at suitable places. No further communication in this regard has been received from the Government of Kerala. However, a few representations have been received by the Kandriya Vidyalaya Sangathan for setting up of a Central School at Cannanore. Due to paucity of funds it has not so far been possible to open a School at Cannanore.

House Building Loans

1135. SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications received by Government for house building loans after the 28th August, 1973; and

(b) the total amount of loans asked for?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a). Upto 13-11-1973, 376 applications received after 28th August, 1973 were returned to the Heads of Department for resubmitting them as and when the ban

on grant of house-building advance is lifted.

(b) As no action was being taken on these applications because of the ban, no note was kept of the amount of loan asked for.

Restrictions on Loan for House Building to Government Employees

1136. SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether any representations have been received by Government against the imposition of restrictions on the grant of loan for house building to Government servants with effect from the 28th August, 1973; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) and (b). As one of the short-term measures for stabilising the economy of the country, a total ban on grant of house building advance to Central Government servants has been imposed by the Government for the current financial year 1973-74. Representations praying for the lifting of this ban have been received. No decision, has, however, been taken so far to lift the ban.

Advance of House Building Loan in 1973-74

1137. SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the total provision made in the Budget Estimates for 1973-74 for the advance of House Building Loan to the Central Government employees; and

(b) the amount of loan paid to such employees upto the 28th August, 1973?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) Rs. 6 crores.

(b) As per Statements of disbursements received so far Rs. 5.57 crores have been disbursed upto 13th November, 1973.

Withdrawal of House Building Loans to Government Employees

1138. SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the hardship caused to Central Government servants, having less than ten years' for retirement, because of the withdrawal of the house building loans facility to them; and

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to take to alleviate their hardships?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) and (b). Yes Sir; as one of the short-term measures for stabilising the economy of the country, a total ban on grant of house building advance to Central Government servants has been imposed by the Government for the current financial year 1973-74. As and when the ban is lifted, the grant of house building loans will be revived.

Commission to Enquire into Alleged Malpractices in Distribution of Wheat by F.C.I. to West Bengal

1139. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Centre is considering to constitute a Commission under the Commission of Enquiry Act, to enquire into the alleged malpractices in the matter of distribution of wheat

supplied by the F.C.I. to West Bengal; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). No specific cases of malpractices in the matter of distribution of wheat supplied by F.C.I. to West Bengal necessitating appointment of a Commission under the Commission of Enquiry Act have been reported to Government.

Crop Hopes Bellied

1140. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to a report published by the *Economic Times*, dated 3rd October, 1973 under the caption "Crop hopes bellied"; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a). Yes, Sir.

(b). It is correct that floods in certain parts of Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Punjab and Jammu and Kashmir affected the standing crops to some extent. However, weather conditions during the current year have been generally favourable all over the Country. Country-wide special efforts were also made to raise the production of kharif crops by increasing the area under high-yielding varieties, effective utilisation of irrigation potential, balanced use of fertilizers and provision of credit. Besides extention machinery was fully geared to train and assist the farmers in the adoption of improved package of practices. As a result of these efforts and favourable weather conditions, the prospect of kharif crops are generally bright this year. It is, however, too early to give firm estimates of production at this stage.

Value of construction works done by C.P.W.D.

1141. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) total value of construction works done by the C.P.W.D. in Greater Calcutta, Greater Bombay, Delhi and Madras during the last three years;

(b) whether some areas are lagging behind others in this sphere; and

(c) if so, the factors responsible for the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Recommendations of Inland Water Transport Committee for West Bengal

1142. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) how many recommendations of the Inland Water Transport Committee (Bhagavati Committee) for West Bengal were accepted by Government;

(b) the main features of the accepted recommendations;

(c) which of those accepted recommendations have been implemented to-date and the amount of money spent for the purpose;

(d) whether the progress of implementation of the Committee's recommentions for West Bengal is very slow, and

(e) if so, the factors responsible for the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRASPORT (SHRI M. B RANA): (a) and (b) The following two shemes recommended by the Bhagavati Committee have been sanctioned for implementation in the Fourth Plan as Centrally Sponsored Schemes

(i) Techno-economic survey and other investigation on the Ganga-Bhagirathi-Hooghly river system (Rs. 1 10 lakhs)

(ii) Provision of landing facilities in Sunderbans-construction of a jetty at Raidighi (Rs 2 08 lakhs).

One more scheme costing Rs 104 94 lakhs i e the acquisition of passenger ferry craft and construction of jetties for running ferry services on the Hooghly has also been agreed to by the Central Government subject to clarifications on certain points, which has been called for from the State Government

(c) to (e) The techno-economic survey has been started and necessary studies in that direction are being conducted by State Government Scheme at (ii) above has been sanctioned recently on 29-9 1973 The expenditure on the execution of these schemes is initially being met by the State Government from within their own resources for which loan is advanced to them towards the end of each financial year on the basis of actual expenditure already incurred and/or proposed to be incurred No amount has so far been released to the State Government on this account The progress in implementation of the schemes is now expected to become satisfactory as the State Government have intimated that they have since taken steps to strengthen their existing IWT Navigation Cell with adequate staff and equipment in order to enable drawing up project reports and execute the schemes during the Fifth Five Year Plan period

Steps against Erring Auto Rickshaw Drivers

1143. SHRI M KATHAMUTHU Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state

(a) whether the Delhi Transport Authority has decided to take any steps against the Erring Auto-Rickshaw Drivers, and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI M. B RANA). (a) The matter is under consideration of the State Transport Authority and Delhi Administration

(b) On reports received from the Police Department regarding prosecution of autorickshaw drivers involved in criminal cases show-cause notices have been issued to 99 operators by the State Transport Authority under Section 60 and to 15 drivers by the Motor Licensing Officer, Delhi under Section 15(1)(b) of the Motor Vehicles Act 1939 Notices are also under issue to 23 other drivers under Section 15(1)(b) of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939

बिहार में सूखे के कारण क्षति

1144. **श्री रामावतार शास्त्री** : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या चालू वर्ष मे सूखे के कारण हुई क्षति के बारे मे बिहार सरकार ने कोई ज्ञापन भेजा है ,

(ख) यदि हा, तो तत्सम्बन्धी मुख्य बाते क्या हैं ;

(ग) क्या बिहार सरकार ने इन कठिनाइयो का मुकाबला करने के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार से सहायता मागी है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं और इस बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अण्णा साहिब पी० शिन्दे) : (क) से (घ). सूखे की स्थिति के बारे में बिहार सरकार के अनुरोध की मुख्य मुख्य बातें इस प्रकार हैं :—

(क) सूखे की लहर के कारण 1.47 करोड़ जनसंख्या के 13 जिले सूखे की स्थिति से प्रभावित हुए थे । सूखे की यह लहर जून के अन्त से शुरू होकर 24 जुलाई, 1973 तक चलती रही ।

(ख) राज्य सरकार को मक्का, भदई धान और अन्य भदई जैसी फसलों को नुकसान पहुंचने की आशंका थी और बहुत बड़ी संख्या में कृषि मजदूरों को रोजगार सुलभ करने की जरूरत थी ।

(ग) कुछेक क्षेत्रों में पीने के पानी की समस्या भी गम्भीर बताई जाती थी ।

(घ) राज्य सरकार ने आपातिक आधार पर सिंचाई सुविधाएं सुलभ करने के लिए सभी सम्भव प्रयत्न किये हैं ।

(ङ) केन्द्रीय पूल से खाद्यान्नों के अतिरिक्त आवंटन के बारे में अनुरोध किया गया था ।

(च) विभिन्न राहत उपाय कर सूखे की स्थिति का मुकाबला करने के लिए धनराशि की जरूरतों का अनुमान 51·61 करोड़ रुपये लगाया गया था ।

केन्द्रीय सरकार की प्रतिक्रिया इस प्रकार है:—

(क) सूखे की स्थिति के संबंध में कृषि मंत्री जुलाई, 73 में पटना गए थे और राज्य सरकार के प्रतिनिधियों के साथ व्यापक रूप से विचार-विमर्श किया ।

(ख) एक केन्द्रीय अध्ययन दल ने सूखे की स्थिति का विस्तृत अध्ययन करने और केन्द्रीय वित्तीय आयोग सहायता के लिए उच्चतम राशि की सीमा की सिफारिश करने के लिए अगस्त, 1973 में बिहार के सूखे से प्रभावित क्षेत्रों का दौरा किया । इस की रिपोर्ट विचाराधीन है ।

(ग) केन्द्रीय दलों की सिफारिशों को ध्यान में रखकर खर्च की राशि के आधार पर केन्द्रीय वित्तीय सहायता देने के प्रश्न पर विचार किया जाएगा ।

(घ) केन्द्रीय पूल में उपलब्धता और अन्य राज्य सरकारों की जरूरतों को ध्यान में रखकर बिहार सरकार को खाद्यान्नों की उपयुक्त मात्राएं सुलभ की गयी हैं ।

प्रत्येक राज्य में केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालय की स्थापना

1145. **श्री रामावतार शास्त्री** : क्या **शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या आन्ध्र प्रदेश का वर्तमान विवाद हल करने के लिए सरकार ने छ सूत्री फार्मूले की घोषणा की है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या इस फार्मूले के अन्तर्गत आन्ध्र प्रदेश में एक केन्द्रीय

विश्वविद्यालय स्थापित करने का उत्तरदायित्व है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो आंध्र प्रदेश के समान प्रत्येक राज्य में एक केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालय स्थापित करने में क्या कठिनाइयां सामने आ रही हैं ; और

(घ) क्या भारत सरकार का इस सम्बन्ध में भूतपूर्व नीति पर विचार करने का है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री (प्रो० एस० नुरुल हसन) : (क) और (ख). आंध्र प्रदेश के नेताओं के बीच और केन्द्रीय नेताओं के साथ हुई चर्चा के परिणामस्वरूप छः सूत्री फार्मूला तैयार किया गया है। इसमें हैदराबाद में एक केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालय स्थापित करने का भी प्रस्ताव शामिल है।

(ग) और (घ). शिक्षा राज्य का विषय होने के नाते केन्द्रीय सरकार के लिए सिवाय उन कुछ परिस्थितियों को छोड़कर, जिनकी भारत के संविधान में व्यवस्था है, राज्य में केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालय स्थापित करना संवैधानिक रूप से संभव नहीं है। अन्यथा भी उच्चतर शिक्षा के विकास के लिए उपबन्ध सीमित धन को देखते हुए प्रत्येक राज्य में केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालय स्थापित करना संभव नहीं है।

हृदय रोग के मामलों में वृद्धि

1146. **श्री रामावतार शास्त्री** : क्या **स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारत में हृदय रोग का प्रकोप दिनोंदिन बढ़ रहा है ;

(ख) क्या उसके परिणाम स्वरूप मृत्यु की संख्या में भारी वृद्धि हुई है ; और

(ग) इस रोग के निदान के लिए सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है तथा उसके क्या परिणाम निकले हैं ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री कोंडाजी बासप्पा) : (क) और (ख). हृदय रोग के मामले पंजीकृत नहीं किये जाते हैं और इसलिये भारत में हृदय रोग की कितनी घटनाएं होती हैं अथवा इसका प्रकोप कितना है इस बारे में विश्वसनीय आंकड़े उपलब्ध नहीं हैं, फिर भी, रजिस्ट्रार जनरल, जीवन बीमा निगम, कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा निगम, स्कूल सर्वेक्षण, अस्पतालों और शव परीक्षा के आंकड़ों सम्बन्धी रिपोर्ट तथा विभिन्न मेडिकल कालेजों और अनुसंधान संस्थानों में किये गये सर्वेक्षणों से पता चलता है कि रूमेटी ज्वर तथा रूमेटी हृदय रोग की व्यापकता दर बढ़ गई है।

(ग) मेडिकल कालेज अस्पतालों, अन्य बड़े अस्पतालों तथा अधिकांश जिला अस्पतालों में हृदय रोगों के इलाज की सुविधाएं उपलब्ध हैं। इन सुविधाओं को आगे और बढ़ाया जा रहा है।

सांस्कृतिक संस्थाओं को आर्थिक सहायता

1147. **श्री रामावतार शास्त्री** : क्या **शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार प्रतिवर्ष सांस्कृतिक संस्थाओं को आर्थिक सहायता देती है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या कई संस्थाओं ने वर्ष 1973–74 के दौरान वित्तीय सहायता के लिए आवेदन किया है;

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसके राज्य-वार आंकड़े क्या हैं; और

(घ) ऐसी संस्थाओं को कितनी सहायता दी गई ?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय तथा संस्कृति विभाग में उपमंत्री (श्री डी० पी० यादव) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) जी, हां ।

(ग) और (घ). विवरण । और II, जिसमें सूचना दी गई है, सभा पटल पर रखे गये हैं । [ग्रन्थालय में रखे गए। देखिये संख्या LT 5737/73] ।

Ban on Construction of All Proposed Buildings

1148. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Circular was sent to the Delhi Administration directing to ban on construction of all proposed buildings during the current year; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) Yes.

(b) As a part of the general ban as a measure of economy.

कमला नेहरू मेमोरियल हाई स्कूल, वाटनपाली को केन्द्रीय अनुदान

1149. **श्री भारत सिंह चौहान** : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा कमला नेहरू मेमोरियल हाई स्कूल , वाटनपाली को अनुदान स्वीकृत किया गया; यदि हां, तो उसकी राशि कितनी है;

(ख) क्या उक्त संस्था पर एरणाकुलम में किसी न्यायाधीश के यहां कोई मुकदमा दायर किया गया है; और

(ग) क्या सरकार द्वारा यह मुकदमा वापस लिया जा रहा है; और यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय तथा संस्कृति विभाग में उपमन्त्री (श्री डी० पी० यादव) : (क) जी हां, क्रमश: 10,000 और 15,000 रुपये की दो किस्तों में 25,000 रुपये ।

(ख) स्कूल के तीन पदधारियों और एक फर्म के प्रबन्धक पर फर्दजुर्म लगा दिया गया है । इस समय मामला न्यायालय के विचाराधीन है ।

(ग) सरकार ने ऐसा कोई निर्णय नहीं लिया है ।

Inquiry Commission Report on the Alleged Rape of a Relative of a Patient by a Doctor in Bara Hindu Rao Hospital in Delhi

1150. SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Inquiry Commission report on the alleged rape of a relative of a patient by a doctor in Bara Hindu Rao Hospital in Delhi has recommended some drastic actions against some medical officers; and

(b) if so, the action taken against the culprits?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the Sabha.

Foodgrains into Pits by F.C.I., Jammu

1151. SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL:
SHRI RAMKANWAR:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Food Corporation of India had dumped large quantities of foodgrains into pits near godowns in Jammu; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). The Food Corporation of India dumped about 64 tonnes of foodgrains in Jammu. These stocks were rendered unfit for human/animal consumption because of damage in transit when the train carrying foodgrains to Jammu met with an accident as also demage suffered in storage in Government godowns because of heavy and incessant rain.

News Item Captioned "On prices and Food three steps back"

1152. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the news appear in *New Age* (Weekly) dated 28th October, 1973 under the heading "On prices and food three steps back"; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). Government have noticed the report published in the *New Age* (Weekly) dated the 28th October, 1973. Government do not agree with the views expressed in the news item, these being the writers' own views.

Allotment of Land to Colleges in the Capital by D.D.A.

1153. SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether land was allotted by the D.D.A. to some colleges in the capital at concessional rates lower than the cost of acquisition with the approval of Government;

(b) whether there is any move on the part of D.D.A. to charge more money from the colleges long after construction, in contravention of the agreement and the understanding at the time of allotment;

(c) the policy of Government at the time of allotfent of the colleges-sites; and

(d) the reaction of Government to the present move of D.D.A.?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) There is a proposal to charge the actual cost of acquisition of the land plus enhancements decreed by Courts in pursuance of clause V of the lease agreements executed in these cases.

(c) Under the scheme "Large-scale acquisition, development and disposal of land in Delhi", the policy was that the allotment of land to recognised colleges would be made at a concessional rate of Rs. 5,000/- per acre as premium plus 5 per cent thereon as

annual ground rent, provided it was ensured that the full cost of land allotted at concessional rate was recovered from the lessees by spreading it over the lands leased out in that area or if that was not possible, in other areas; and in other cases at non-concessional rates.

(d) The Government are examining the matter.

Study of the Programme for Redensification of the Bungalow area of New Delhi

1154. SHRI E. V. VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the New Delhi Redevelopment Advisory Committee have completed their study of the programme for redensification of the bungalow area of New Delhi; and

(b) if so, the main features and the outcome of the study?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) No, Sir.

(b). Does not arise.

Allotment of Flats instead of Land to Cooperative House Building Societies in Delhi

1155. SHRI E. V. VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have considered the question of allotting flats, instead of land to Co-operative House Building Societies in Delhi if desired by them; and

(b) if so, the action taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a). Yes, Sir.

(b) It was decided that the Co-operative House Building Societies cannot be allotted flats, instead of land.

Development of Drought Code for Drought-Prone Districts

1156. SHRI E. V. VIKHE PATIL: SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Seminar on "crop life-saving research 'A' and the development of a drought-code" has suggested developing a drought code indicating a set of practices and operations for each drought-prone district;

(b) whether the same seminar has also recommended a 10-point programme aimed at increasing and stabilising productivity in dryland areas; and

(c) whether Government have examined the suggestions and if so, the results thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) to (c). In October, 1973, group discussion on 'Crop Life Saving Research' was jointly organised by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research and International Development Research Centre, Ottawa (Canada) to identify practices which would help in increasing and stabilising production and to develop strategies to meet aberrant

weather. In the discussions, the need for the development of a drought code was also discussed. The group was of unanimous opinion that the famine code should be modified to meet the present day needs. The famine code was essentially an employment giving measure and the action was largely on ancillary programmes which did not build up any permanent infrastructure. This group further emphasised that today the need is to plan for preventing failures of the development process which is initiated with enormous thrust during the drought years.

The group recommended a 10 point programme for increasing productivity in dryland areas which included rationalization of fertilizer use in relation to moisture, appropriate tillage practices, substitutions with more efficient crops, possibility of inter-cropping, optimum crop geometry, weed control, soil conservation etc.

The proceedings of the seminar are under preparation by Project Director, Dry Farming, Hyderabad.

Jhuggis and Jhonpris **in Government Colonies**

1157. SHRI E. V. VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether *Jhugis and Jhonpris* still exist in the midst of residential blocks of Government Colonies in Delhi/New Delhi;

(b) whether Government have received any representations for removing and resettling the *jhuggi* dwellers of these colonies;

(c) if so, the action taken or proposed to be taken in removing the *jhuggis* and resetting the dwellers thereof; colony-wise; and

(d) how much time is likely to be taken by Government to resettle these *jhuggi* dwellers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) *Jhuggis* and *Jhonpris* do not exist in the midst of residential blocks of Government Colonies but are on the open land adjoining the groups of residential blocks.

(b) to (d). Some isolated complaints have been received in regard to unauthorised construction of *jhuggis* near the quarters in the Government Colonies and will be dealt with in the normal course. No precise time limit can be indicated by which all such problems will be fully tackled.

Re-shaping of Educational Policy

1158. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the steps being taken by the Ministry with regard to re-shaping the educational policy of the country:

(b) the progress made in the direction of job-oriented educational structures; and

(c) by what time, the decision in this regard is likely to be taken?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) to (c). In the Fifth Plan, Government proposes to make an intensive effort to reconstruct the educational system in the country. A draft Plan of Education has been prepared and broadly approved by the Standing Committee of the Central Advisory Board of Education at its meeting held at New Delhi on June 13, 1973. The Plan lays emphasis on greater diversification and vocationalisation of secondary education.

The Plan is under consideration of the Planning Commission.

Upgrading of Institutes of Printing Technology

1159. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA: Will the Minister of EDUCATOIN, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to upgrade Institutes of Printing Technology into degree level institutes for training in Printing Technology; and

(b) if so, steps taken in that direction?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Running of Institutes of Printing Technology

1160. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state whether the Minister will lay on the Table of the House a Statement giving the amount of grants-in-aid by the Centre, the deficiencies, difficulties and other drawbacks in the running of the various Institutes in India pertaining to Printing Technology during last three years?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Indiscipline and rowdism by student community in Universities

1161. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 920 on 26th February, 1973 regarding unrest among

(a) the programme of the Ministry to minimise the growing gross indiscipline and rowdism by the student community, specially in Universities; and

(b) what are the reasons that the Ministry is not taking adequate steps to curb the tendencies of the student community towards violance and lawlessness?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) and (b). The causes of the student unrest have been examined by several authorities and committees over the years and their recommendations communicated to the State Governments/ Universities for consideration and implementation. It is primarily for the State Governments and the Universities to devise and implement effective programmes to minimise student unrest. The role of the Central Government in this field is mainly advisory.

National food policy

1162. SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH. Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attempt to evolve a national food policy has been given a good bye;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) if not, the gist of such policy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) to (c). Government continues to follow the National Food Policy, the main objectives of which are to ensure a remunerative price to the producer as an incentive for production and at the same time safeguard the interests of the consumers, particularly the vulnerable sections of the community by making foodgrains available at reasonable prices. With a view to

ensuring both the objectives, it is also the policy to build up and maintain adequate stocks of food-grains with Government.

Working out of procurement price of Kharif Crop

1163. SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the basis on which the procurement price of Kharif crop has been worked out?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): On the basis of the recommendations made by the Agricultural Prices Commission and the views expressed by the State Governments, the procurement prices of kharif crop for 1974-75 season have been announced after taking into account the relevant factors such as the increase in the prices of inputs, the need for giving incentive price to the producers and for maximising procurement.

Enquiry into affairs of Co-operative Societies of Eastern region

1164. SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government to inquire into the state of affairs of Co-operatives in the Eastern region of the Country;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) action taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) to (c). 1. A Study Team was constituted by the Reserve Bank of India for studying the Cooperative Credit structure in West Bengal. The Team submitted its report in August, 1972 and action is being taken by the State Government for implementation of its recommendations.

2. In Meghalaya State, an expert Group studied the institutional credit arrangements and submitted its report in 1973. This is under consideration of the State Government.

3. The Reserve Bank of India has studied the situation in Bihar and has prepared a Master Plan for strengthening the cooperative credit structure.

4. In Orissa a district by district study of institutional credit arrangements is being done by an Expert Group and its report in respect of most of the districts have since been finalised and sent to the State Government for implementation of the various recommendations made therein. The reports in respect of the remaining districts will be finalised shortly.

5. An Expert Group is studying the institutional credit arrangements in Assam.

6. A Study Team has been constituted to study the various aspects of the cooperative movement in Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Tripura, Nagaland and Mizoram. The Study Team will examine the existing structure in various sectors like short and medium term credit, long term credit, marketing, processing, consumer and cooperatives for weaker sections and would suggest measures for strengthening them. The Team would also study and recommend the type of institutions required for the development of cooperatives on proper lines in these States.

Output of Kharif Crop in Eastern Region

1165. SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state how far the output of Kharif crop has been adversely affected by recent cyclone and rains in the Eastern Region?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): Information has been called for from the concerned States and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha as soon as it is received.

Financial help to farmers for sugarcane production in Nadiad, Gujarat

1166. SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether land in Nadiad (Gujarat State) is best suited for the sugarcane crop,

(b) if so, whether the State Government has asked the Centre to give a financial help to the farmers for utilising this land for sugarcane production and, if so, whether the Centre has agreed to give the loan therefor;

(c) whether the Central team also visited the area and had recommended the utilisation of the land for sugarcane crop; and

(d) if so, the assistance the Union Government propose to provide to the land owners of Nadiad area?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) Land in Nadiad is suitable for sugarcane cultivation.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The Central Team set up by the Ministry of Agriculture visited Gujarat State in May, 1973 to discuss the action programme for Agricultural Production for the year 1973-74. This team did not make any specific recommendation regarding sugarcane cultivation in Nadiad.

(d) Does not arise.

Dissemination of knowledge of crop management

1167. SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Minister has called for proper dissemination of the knowledge and techniques of crop management in the country in order to achieve optimum agricultural production;

(b) if so, steps taken towards achieving this aim;

(c) whether the lack of knowledge about crop management had been affecting production in many regions; and

(d) if so, assistance provided to the regions in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) Facilities for transference of new farm technology to the field extensioin workers and the farmers have been increased substantially over the years. Besides, through a well-knit agricultural information-communication service, attached to each State Department of Agriculture all over the country and at the Central level in the Ministry, information on new, farm technology is being disseminated by agricultural information communication Units established in each of the Agricultural Universities, AIR stations, Central Research Institutions, Banks and private and public sector enterprises in a coordinated way. For transference of technology recourse is also being taken of the 100 Farmers Training Centres, the National Demonstrations, kisan melas etc. Information on new technology is being disseminanted through all the media of communication including journals, magazines, leaflets, posters, bulletins, press releases, advertisements, radio, T.V., instructional films slides and charts, film strips, exhibitions etc.

For increasing opportunity of interpersonal communication, plans are beinig taken up to strengthen the agricultural field extension service in areas of specific development.

(c) Agricultural Information Communication is only one of the many inputs affecting production. It is difficult to identify the correlation of the factor alone with fall of production in certain areas.

(d) In backward hill areas and in drought prone areas or in areas with preponderance of small farmers/marginal farmers special programmes have been undertaken.

Separate Sector for Development of Cities during the Fifth Five Year Plan

1168. SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL:
SHRI P. M. MEHTA:

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Minister has sought separate sector for development of cities during the Fifth Five Year Plan; and

(b) if so, the reaction of the Planning Commission?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It is hoped that the proposal will be accepted and incorporated in the Fifth Five Year Plan when it is finalised.

Rice Missing from Godowns of F.C.I. Assam

1169. SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARIYYA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether 1 lakh quintals of rice was missing from the godowns of the Food Corporation of India in Assam;

(b) if so, the facts thereof; and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) to (c). The shortage in stocks under investigation of the F.C.I. is reported to be not due to any misappropriation or theft but on account of error in reporting the gross balance in the monthly statements without taking into consideration the permissible losses over a period of years.

Public Schools

1170. SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1923 on 29th May, 1972 regarding the nationalisation of private/public schools and state:

(a) whether the desirability of doing away with public schools or to bring other Government and private institutions to the same standards has been considered;

(b) if so, with what results; and

(c) the steps envisaged to provide equal opportunities to all students in the country?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) to (c). Government's stand on all special schools including the public schools has been stated in the resolution on National Policy on Education (1968), namely:

> "All special schools including public schools should be required to admit students on the basis of merit and also to provide a prescribed proportion of free studentships to prevent segregation of social classes. This will not, however, affect the rights of minorities under Article 30 of the Constitution."

In deference to the above policy of preventing segregation of social classes, Government of India is already

awarding scholarships every year for giving the benefit of education in public/residential schools to the children of those whose monthly income does not exceed Rs. 500/. It is proposed to award 500 scholarships during 1973-74 and a larger number of scholarships from 1974-75 onwards. There is a provision for reservation of 15 per cent scholarships for Scheduled Castes and 5 per cent for Scheduled Tribe students.

Grain Target for Fifth Plan

1171. SHRI P. M. MEHTA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Planning Commission has approved the Union Ministry's plan of grain targets for the Fifth Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the main features of the proposed plan for agriculture; and

(c) whether the Ministry is of the view that a growth rate of 4.2 per cent is envisaged in the Fifth Plan for agriculture?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) Yes, Sir. In consultation with the Ministry of Agriculture, the Planning Commission are at present envisaging a target of about 140 million tonnes of foodgrains production for the final year of the Fifth Five Year Plan.

(b) Main features of the proposals for agricultural development in the Fifth Five Year Plan would include, extension of area under the high-yielding varieties, expansion of irrigation facilities, a substantial step up in the use of chemical fertilizers, improved seeds and pesticides, command area development, intensification of problem-oriented research and strengthening of extension effort and institutional arrangements for credit, marketing and input supplies. Special programmes for the benefit of the small and marginal farmers and agricultural labourers and dry areas etc., would also find a significant place in the Fifth Plan.

(c) A growth of 4.7 per cent for agriculture, and all the allied sectors including livestock, fisheries and forestry is envisaged at present.

Team to examine setting up of shipyard at Hajira

1172. SHRI P. M. MEHTA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a central techno-economic experts team visited Hajira in South Gujarat to examine the spot for the setting up of a big shipyard;

(b) if so, whether they have submitted its recommendations to the Union Government;

(c) the reaction of the Union Government and when the final decision is likely to be taken; and

(d) whether the State Government has already presented a detailed case on Hajira's claim for shipyard to the Union Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI M. B. RANA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise. The report of the Techno-Economic Working Group is awaited.

(d) Yes, Sir. The Gujarat Government have presented a detailed case on Hajira's claim to the Techno-Economic Working Group.

Provision for more employment of rural people under Fifth Plan

1173. SHRI P. M. MEHTA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have decided with the Planning Commission's approval to spend in the Fifth Plan period about Rs. 1,000 crores to provide more employment to the rural poor under various schemes;

(b) if so, whether the Union Minister had discussions with the State Governments' representatives in September, 1973 on the problems of agriculture;

(c) whether majority of the beneficiaries of the various special programmes would be small and marginal farmers and agricultural labour; and

(d) if so, the main points of the proposed scheme under Rs. 1,000 crores, during the Fifth Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a), (c) and (d). The Fifth Plan with scheme-wise financial allocations is yet to be finalised. However, special programmes for providing more employment to the rural poor will be expanded with suitable increase in financial provision in the Fifth Plan. In addition to the increased provision to be made under special schemes like SFDA/MFAL, provision for assistance to small and marginal farmers and agricultural labourers will be included in the Area Development Programmes like Drought Prone Area Programme and Command Area Development. The Minimum Feeds Programmes will also have a substantial outlay and will be employment-oriented. Investment in agriculture and irrigation programmes are also expected to increase employment opportunities. It is expected that a substantial number of small and marginal farmers and agricultural labourers will benefit under the special programmes.

(b) The discussions held in August, 1973 with representatives of the State Governments related to agricultural production.

Shortage of milk powder in Gujarat and milk distribution in the country

1174. SHRI P. M. MEHTA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was a great shortage of Milk powder in the Gujarat State;

(b) if so, whether the appeal was made to the Central Government for immediate supply of milk powder;

(c) whether there was a great shortage of milk powder in the country; if so, whether this was due to the great demand of milk powder in the country, as cows milk was not sufficient to meet the needs of the people; and

(d) the steps being taken to improve the milk distribution in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. Due to drought condition followed by floods in Gujarat, there has been a severe drop in milk production and procurement. This has considerably affected milk powder production by the two important cooperative dairies at Anand and Mehsana.

(b) Yes, Sir. In order to maintain milk distribution programmes, some of the milk schemes made a request for additional quantity of skim milk powder. This has been partially met within the available stock of imported skim milk powder.

(c) Yes, Sir. As an aftermath of continued drought condition followed by severe floods in some of the milk producing areas there has been a shortfall of milk production. The

average yield of a cow or a buffalo has also got affected because of the rise in prices of cattle feed and other fodder. Added to this, shortage of edible oils in the country has contributed much in the diversion of fluid milk for manufacture of ghee. Even in the rural areas farmers have started converting milk into ghee which fetches them a very high price nowadays. This demand for ghee due to shortage of edible oils, has upset the price-line of milk and milk products which was maintained for some time through the organised sector. There is also an acute shortage of milk powder and butter oil in the world market created by the ban on export of soya and corn oil from U.S.A. to European countries. This has created a problem of scarcity and high price which has also affected India considerably in not being able to import skim milk powder to the extent of our normal imports to augment milk supply and to hold the price-line.

(d) The supply of milk is dependent on production, which is rural in character. Necessary measures have and are being taken to stimulate milk production in the country as a whole. One of the major measures introduced in recent years is the establishment of Intensive Cattle Development Projects, which are located in the milk-shed areas of various dairy plants established in the cities. Other important cattle development projects which have a direct bearing on milk production are:—

(1) All India Key Village Schemes.

(2) Cross-Breeding Scheme.

(3) Feeds and Fodder Development Programmes.

(4) Goshala Development Schemes.

(5) Strengthening and expansion of Livestock Farms.

(6) Calf Rearing Scheme.

(7) Cattle shows and Milk Yield Competition.

(8) Disease Control Programme.

(a) Increase in number of veterinary hospitals and dispensaries.

(b) Rinderpest Eradication Scheme.

(c) Expansion of Biological Products Laboratories for production of vaccines and sera.

In addition to the above programme a a massive programme for dairy developent has been undertaken with the assistance from World Food Programme. The WFP Project 618-Milk Marketing and Dairy Development—envisages supply of wholesome milk at reasonable prices to the bulk of the consumers in the four metropolitan cities of Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi and Madras with the assistance of 1,26,000 tonnes of skim milk powder and 42,000 tonnes of butter oil from the World Food Programme phased over a period of five years. Under this project, the generated funds from the sale of WFP commodities to the four metropolitan city dairies will be utilised for expansion of the existing capacity in these dairies and new plants will also be set up to handle additional milk for distribution. The generated funds will also be utilised for stepping up of milk production in the 10 States and the Union Territory of Delhi, which constitute the milk shed areas of these four metropolitan dairies.

संसद भवन में आवास की मांग को पूरा करने के लिए नई इमारत

1175. श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह : क्या **निर्माण और आवास** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बढ़ते हुए कार्य के परिणामस्वरूप संसद भवन में स्थान की कमी अनुभव की जा रही है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या किसी नई इमारत का निर्माण किया जा रहा है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो नई इमारत कब तक तैयार हो जायेगी ?

संसदीय कार्य विभाग तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ओम मेहता): (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) जी, हां ।

(ग) भवन के जिस भाग में कार्यालयों को स्थान देना है उसके 31 दिसम्बर, 1973 तक तैयार हो जाने की संभावना है । आशा है कि सारा भवन 30 अप्रैल, 1974 तक तैयार हो जायेगा ।

नालन्दा संग्रहालय से चुराई गई भगवान बुद्ध की मूर्तियों की अमरीका में प्रदर्शनी

1176. **श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह** : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भगवान बुद्ध की दुलर्भ कांस्य मूर्तियां, जो 1961–62 में नालन्दा संग्रहालय से चोरी चली गई थी, अब अमरीका के बोस्टन संग्रहालय में प्रदर्शित की गई हैं ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो वे मूर्तियां वहां कैसे पहुंचीं और भारत सरकार ने उन्हें वापस लाने के लिए क्या उपाय किए हैं ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री (प्रो० एस० नुरुल हसन) : (क) और (ख). अमरीका में बोस्टन संग्रहालय में नालन्दा की 12 कांस्य मूर्तियों की तथाकथित प्रदर्शनी के बारे में सरकार को कोई जानकारी नहीं है । केन्द्रीय जांच ब्यूरो से मामले की जांच करने के लिए कहा गया है ।

गेहूं की खरीद के लिए विदेशों में कार्यालयों की स्थापना

1177. **श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह** : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गेहूं की खरीद के लिये विदेशों में कोई पृथक कार्यालय स्थापित किये गये हैं, और यदि हां, तो कहां-कहां ; और

(ख) गेहूं की खरीद के लिये किस-किस देश में कितने भारतीय अधिकारी भेजे गये तथा उनके यात्रा भत्ते तथा दैनिक भत्ते पर कुल कितनी धनराशि खर्च की गई

कृषि मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री अण्णासाहिब पी० शिन्दे): (क) हाल ही में, विदेशों में गेहूं या अन्य खाद्यान्न खरीदने के लिये कोई अलग कार्यालय नहीं खोले गए हैं । तथापि, कुछ समय से भारतीय दूतावास, बंगकाक (थाईलैण्ड) में एक खाद्य सैल मौजूद है लेकिन हाल में अमेरिका में गेहूं और सोरगम की खरीदारी भारतीय सप्लाई मिशन, वाशिंगटन के माध्यम से की गई थी ।

(ख) विदेशों में गेहूं खरीदने के लिए देश से हाल ही में कोई अधिकारी तिनियुक्त नहीं किया गया है । तथापि, 1972 में खाद्य सचिव अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय सम्मेलन के संबंध में विदेश गए थे, उन्होंने खाद्यान्न आयात करने की सम्भावनाओं का पता लगाने के लिए संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका, कनाडा और अर्जेनटाइना का भी दौरा किया था । इन यात्राओं के दौरान नवम्बर और दिसम्बर, 1972 के महीनों के दौरान जो खाद्यान्नों की खरीदारी की गई उन से वे सम्बद्ध थे ।

उनके इस दौरे पर यात्रा भत्ते/दैनिक भत्ते सम्बन्धी खर्चे का अस्थायी अनुमान 43,276 रुपये है ।

Plan for expension of sugar Plants

1178. SHRI MUHAMMED SHERIFF: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have chalked out any plan for the expansion of sugar plants in the country; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof and State-wise progress achieved in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Letters of Intent/Licences have been issued during the Fourth Five Year Plan for establishment of 63 new sugar factories and expansion in 30 existing units for an additional annual sugar production capacity of 15.32 lakh tonnes, raising the licensed capacity of the sugar industry to 55.47 lakh tonnes.

The State-wise position of additional capacity licensed during the Fourth Plan and implemented so far, is as follows:—

	Additional capacity licensed (Lakh tonnes)	Capacity implemented (Lakh tonnes)
(i) Maharashtra	6·29	1·38
(ii) Gujarat	2·09	0·55
(iii) Goa	0·20	..
(iv) Mysore	1·82	0·35
(v) Tamil Nadu	1·45	0·14
(vi) Andhra Pradesh	1·37	..
(vii) Uttar Pradesh	1·24	0·02
(viii) Bihar	0·13	..
(ix) Punjab	0·04	..
(x) Haryana	0·40	..
(xi) Jammu & Kashmir.	0·17	..
(xii) Assam	0·12	..
	15·32	2·44

It is proposed to increase the Licensed capacity of the Sugar Industry to 70 lakh tonnes to achieve a production capacity of 60 lakh tonnes annually by the end of the Fifth Plan.

Text of Historical Documents buried with time Capsule

1179. SHRI MUHAMMED SHERIFF.

SHRI MOHANRAJ KALINGARAYAR:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry had refused to publish the text of the historical documents buried with the time capsule on the last Independence Day by Prime Minister;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof;

(c) if not, whether Government will lay text of the documens on the Table of the House; and

(d) the agency appointed to prepare this document?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) to (d). The Indian Council of Historical Research was responsible for the preparation of the historical documentation. Within the limitation of its compass, it was designed to preserve an authentic record of our time for posterity. Having regard to this concept, the question of contemporaneous publication, or laying the text of the documents on the Table of the House, does not arise.

Scarcity of drinking water in Coimbatore

1180. SHRI MUHAMMED SHERIFF: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 5544 on the 2nd April, 1973 regarding the scarcity of drinking water in Coimbatore and state:

(a) the progress made in this regard; and

(b) the help given by the Centre to the State of Tamil Nadu in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) The augmentation of water supply to Coimbatore town through Siruvani source required an agreement between the Governments of Tamil Nadu and Kerala. No further progress has been reported in this regard by the Government of Tamil Nadu

(b) Does not arise.

Construction of Shops and Community Hall in Sector 'D' Mandir Marg, New Delhi

1181. SHRI MUHAMMED SHERIFF: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of the difficulties being faced by the residents of Type-II quarters of Sector 'D' Mandir Marg, New Delhi the Association had requested for the construction of few essential shops and Community Hall in the space between Type-II and Type-III quarters; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof and the steps taken by Government in providing the same at the earliest?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) Yes.

(b) The Association has requested that at the site between Type II and Type III quarters in Sector 'D' Mandir Marg, earmarked for a petrol pump, a few essential shops and a community hall be provided. The request is under examination.

Closure of Port Malvan (Maharashtra) for Steamer Service

1182. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the port Malvan in Maharashtra has remained closed for the steamer service ever since the capsizing of the steamer 'Rohini'; and

(b) if so, what steps are taken to open the port?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI KAMLAPATI TRIPATHI): (a) Yes.

(b) Government of Maharashtra have reported that the wreck has been marked with buoys and that they have declared Malvan Port as pilotage port under the provisions of Section 31 of the Indian Ports Act, 1908 by their notification dated 3rd November 1973; steamer service is expected to call on the Port shortly.

Taking over of Bangalore Palace

1183. SHRI D. B. CHANDRA GOWDA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of India propose to take over the Bangalore Palace and hand it over to the Indian Institute of Horticultural Research of

the Indian Council of Agricultural Research now located at Bangalore; and

(b) whether Government also propose to enhance the beauty of Bangalore?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE):

(a) No Sir. There is at present no such proposal under consideration of the Government of India.

(b) Beautification of Bangalore city is a matter of concerning the State Government of Karnataka..

Rotten wheat disappeard from F.C.I. godown, Patna

1184. SHRI N. K. SANGHI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news appearing in Blitz dated the 20th October, 1973 that 376 quintals of rotten wheat unfit for human consumption have disappeared from the Central Godown of the Food Corporation of India recently at Patna.

(b) whether despite a positive order to destroy the rotten wheat, it was kept in the godown which later on mysteriously disappeared and the culprits have not been traced so far; and

(c) whether it has come to the notice of the Government that in the recent supplies of wheat made by FCI to fair price shops, considerable quantities of rotten grains by F.C.I. were found mixed up and, if so, whether Government have taken steps to see if the wheat disappeared found a way to the fair price shops and the result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) Yes. Sir. The report is, however, incorrect.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

D.T.C. Bus service in Trans-Yamuna area

1185. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that the D.T.C. bus service in the trans-Yamuna area is very poor;

(b) if so, the steps to be taken to improve the services in that area; and

(c) if not, the total buses given for making trips in the area?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI .M B. RANA): (a) to (c). The D.T.C. has deployed 132 buses for operation on the various routes serving trans-Yamuna colonies. In addition, 49 buses are utilised for performing special trips which have been provided to cater to the rush of traffic in the mornings and afternoons. One bus depot at Shahdara has already been commissioned. Another depot at the same place is nearing completion. When this is also commissioned, it may be possible to provide additional transport facilities for the residents of this area.

Starting of private course in law by University of Delhi

1186. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the University of Delhi propose to start the Law course as private course; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The Bar Council of India does not permit private courses in Law.

Secret checking in D.T.C. buses to stop corruption

1187. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is going to start secret checking in D.T.C. buses so that corruption may be stopped; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI M. B. RANA): (a) and (b). In order to check ticketless travelling in D.T.C. buses, the prevalent arrangements include incognito checking by plain-clothed checking staff and officials of the Corporation periodically.

केसरी दाल की बिक्री पर रोक

1188. **श्री भागीरथ भंवर :** क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या हिमाचल प्रदेश सरकार ने केसरी दाल और उससे बने पदार्थों की बिक्री पर रोक लगा दी है ;

(ख) क्या इस प्रकार की कार्यवाही अन्य राज्यों ने भी की है; और

(ग) इस पर ऐसी रोक लगाने के क्या कारण है ?

कृषि मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री अण्णा साहिब पी० शिन्दे) : (क) से (ग). राज्य सरकारों आदि से सूचना कत्रित की जा रही है और सभा के पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

बिहार के लिए गेहूं के कोटे में कटौती

1189. **श्री ज्ञानेश्वर प्रसाद यादव :** क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्र ने सितम्बर माह में बिहार के लिए गेहूं के कोटे में 10 हजार टन की कटौती कर दी है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो सूखा एवं बाढ़ से ग्रस्त बिहार के लिए सरकार का क्या उपचारात्मक कार्यवाही करने का विचार है तथा बिहार में कमी की स्थिति को दूर करने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं ?

कृषि मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री अण्णा साहिब पी० शिन्दे) : (क) और (ख). केन्द्रीय पूल में खाद्यान्नों की समूची उपलब्धता और विभिन्न राज्यों की सापेक्षा आवश्यकताओं को ध्यान में रख कर केन्द्रीय सरकार राज्यों केन्द्र शासित प्रदेशों को उनकी सरकारी वितरण की उपयुक्त जरूरतें पूरी करने के लिए मासिक आवंटन करती हैं। यद्यपि बिहार सरकार को सितम्बर, 1973 के लिए 35,000 मी० टन गेहू का आवंटन किया गया था जबकि अगस्त के लिए आवंटित मात्रा 45,000 मी० टन थी, राज्य सरकार को मई में 25,000 मी० टन गेहूं का अग्रिम आवंटन किया गया था जोकि भारी वर्षा के कार : जिन स्थानों पर पहुंचना मुश्किल हो जाता है, वहां भण्डारण करने के लिए था ।

राज्य सरकार उचित मुल्य की दुकानों से आवंटित खाद्यान्नों का वितरण करने के लिए जिम्मेद है

चावल के वसूली मूल्य में वृद्धि करने के के लिए राज्य सरकार की मांग

1190. **श्री ज्ञानेश्वर प्रसाद यादव :** क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) चावल के वसूली मूल्य में वृद्धि करने की किन किन राज्यों ने मांग की है ;

(ख) क्या सरकार चावल का वसूली मूल्य निर्धारित करने से पहले वसूली मूल्य निर्धारण के प्रश्न पर किसानों से मिलकर बात करने के लिए तैयार है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसका सारांश क्या है ?

कृषि मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री अण्णा साहिब पी० शिन्दे) : (क) से (ग). मुख्यत: मिल मालिकों/व्यापारियों पर लगी लेवी एकत्रित करने के लिए चावल के मूल्य निर्धारित किए जाते हैं जबकि किसान मुख्यत: धान के मूल्यों से सम्बन्धित हैं। मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने चावल की मानक किस्म के मूल्य में वृद्धि करने के के लिए कहा था।

Benefit of land reform to Harijans of Uttar Pradesh

1191. **PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the half-hearted enforcement of the land reform legislation after independence has deprived 10.85 million Harijans in Uttar Pradesh of the benefits of land reforms; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to ensure benefits of land reforms to Harijans in Uttar Pradeh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). More than 50 per cent of the land distributed, obtained as a result of the abolition of zamindari in Uttar Pradesh and set apart for allotment of landless agricultural labourers, has been given to the members of the Harijan community between October 1, 1966 and September 30, 1971. In the general scheme of distribution, Harijans have been given very high priority. A majority of the beneficiaries of the distribution of surplus land obtained as a result of implementation of the Uttar Pradesh Imposition of ceiling on Land Holdings Act, 1960, are Harijans. The recent amendments brought about in the Ceiling law are likely to yield more surplus land in the distribution of which the Harijans will be given a very high priority.

हस्तिनापुर, मध्य प्रदेश में पाई गई प्राचीन धूप दीपिकायें

1192. **श्री ज्ञानेश्वर प्रसाद यादव :** क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या ग्वालियर से 23 किलो मीटर दूर हस्तिनापुर ग्राम पंचायत के अन्तर्गत महर्षि विश्वामित्र की यज्ञशाला में मरम्मत-कार्य के समय प्राचीन धूप-दीपकायें पाई गई हैं ? और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार इन धूप-दीपकाओं तथा इस यज्ञशाला को पुरातत्वीय महत्व के अवशेषों के रूप में स्वीकार करने तथा उनके सुरक्षण के लिए समुचित व्यवस्था करने का है ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण तथा संस्कृति मंत्री (प्रो० एस० नुरुल हसन) : (क) और (ख) : जी नहीं। यज्ञशाला के अहाते की दीवार के अवशेषों से प्राप्त की गई वस्तुओं में चिल्मों (पक्की मिट्टी की चिमनियां) के नौ टुकड़े लाल मिट्टी का बर्तन और लोहे के चिमटे के दो फल शामिल हैं। ये अभी हाल ही के हैं। अतः सरकार का विचार उन्हें संरक्षित रखने का नहीं है।

भूमिहीन श्रमिकों को प्लाट

1193. **श्री श्रीकृष्ण अग्रवाल** : क्या **निर्माण और आवास** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भूमिहीन श्रमिकों को प्लाट दिये जाने की योजना के अन्तर्गत राज्यों को दी गई कुल सहायता में अब तक कितनी प्रगति की गई है ;

(ख) क्या इस सम्बन्ध में सभी राज्यों से परियोजना प्रतिवेदन प्राप्त हो गये हैं ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या मध्य प्रदेश से भी परियोजना प्रतिवेदन प्राप्त हो गया है और यदि हां, तो इस बारे में सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

संसदीय कार्य विभाग तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ओम मेहता) : (क) अपेक्षित सूचना का एक विवरण संलग्न है।

(ख) जी, नहीं।

(ग) जी, हां। मध्य प्रदेश शासन से प्राप्त किसी भी परियोजना के प्रस्ताव को निम्नलिखित कारणों से स्वीकार करना अभी तक संभव नहीं हो सका है :—

(i) राज्य सरकार ने उन भूमिहीन मजदूरों, जिन्होंने गैर सरकारी भूमि पर मकानों झुग्गियों का निर्माण किया है, को वास्तु भूमि के अधिकार देने के बारे में अभी तक कानून नहीं बनाया है। यह शर्त, इस योजना के अन्तर्गत केन्द्रीय सहायता प्राप्त करने के लिए पूरी की जाने वाली आवश्यक शर्तों में से एक है।

(ii) योजना को देश भर में कार्यान्वित करने के लिए वर्ष 1973–74 में 5.00 करोड़ रुपये की बजट व्यवस्था की गयी थी जिसे मितव्ययिता के उपाय के रूप में घटा कर 3.5 करोड़ रुपये कर दिया गया है। वर्ष 1972–73 में अनुमोदित परियोजनाओं के सम्बन्ध में लगभग 12 करोड़ रुपये की बची हुई बचनबद्धताओं की तुलना में 3.5 करोड़ की यह घटायी गयी राशि अपर्याप्त समझी जाती है। इसे देखते हुए, इस योजना के अन्तर्गत वर्ष 1973–74 में मध्य प्रदेश सहित किसी भी राज्य सरकार को नई परियोजनाएं स्वीकृत करके इस समय नयी बचनबद्धता करना उपयुक्त नहीं समझा गया है।

विवरण

ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में भूमिहीन मजदूरों को आवास स्थल देने की योजना के अधीन अब तक स्वीकृत परियोजनाओं तथा दी गई निधियों का विवरण

क्रम सं०	राज्य का नाम	स्वीकृत परियोजनाओं की संख्या	आवास-स्थलों की संख्या	अनुमोदित लागत	दी गई केन्द्रीय वित्तीय सहायता (लाख रुपयों में)
1.	बिहार	39	23,872	45·82	11·45
2.	गुजरात	85	1,62,676	306·58	76·65
3.	हरियाणा	1	053	0·08	0·02
4	हिमाचल प्रदेश	5	430	0·64	0·16
5.	केरल	960	96,000 पंचायतें	677·76	205·44
6.	महाराष्ट्र	83	1,08,962	164·56	41·14
7.	मैसूर	109	1,72,597	239·38	59·84
8.	उड़ीसा	2	3,349	8·40	2·10
9.	पंजाब	3	12,082	31·68	7·92
10.	राजस्थान	20	8,141	11·24	2·81
11.	तमिलनाडु	36	33,692	75·51	18·88
12.	उत्तर प्रदेश	27	19,808	30·85	7·71
13.	पश्चिमी बंगाल	12	11,166	19·39	4·85
	कुल	1,382	6,52,828	1,611·89	438·97

दिल्ली में बगीचों के विकास के बारे में तकनीकी तथा व्यावसायिक जानकारी देने के लिए समिति

1194. **श्री श्रीकृष्ण अग्रवाल :** क्या **निर्माण और आवास** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उनके मंत्रालय ने हार्टीकिल्चर डाइरेक्टरेट निदेशालय के अधीन एक विशेष समिति का गठन किया है, जिसे दिल्ली में बगीचों के विकास आदि और पानी की समस्या आदि के बारे में तकनीकी तथा व्यवसायिक जानकारी देने को कहा गया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका विवरण क्या है;

संसदीय कार्य विभाग तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ओम मेहता): (क) और (ख) : (i) केन्द्रीय लोक निर्माण विभाग के उद्यान निदेशालय के संगठन की जांच करने, (ii) दिल्ली में उद्यान सम्बन्धी कार्यों में सुधार करने के उपायों के लिए सुझाव देने, (iii) उद्यान सम्बन्धी कार्यों के लिए पानी की सप्लाई की पर्याप्तता अथवा कमी ज्ञात करने तथा (iv) सरकारी नर्सरियों के कार्य संचालन की जांच करने के लिए दिसम्बर, 1971 में एक समिति की नियुक्ति की गई थी ।

समिति ने अपनी रिपोर्ट 4-10-73 को प्रस्तुत कर दी है जिस पर विचार किया जा रहा है ।

Loss due to Erosion of land by rivers

1195. SHRI SARJOO PANDEY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the extent of the loss to crops on account of erosion of land by rivers during the current year;

(b) the preventive measures taken in this regard; and

(c) the extent of success achieved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF SHER SINGH): (a) The extent of loss to crops on account of erosion of land by rivers, during the current year, is not known. The extent of damage to crops due to floods during the monsoon of 1973 is, however, about Rs. 364.47 crores.

(b) and (c). Anti-erosion measures have been undertaken in the catchment areas of 21 major river valley project in the country. Under the flood control programme also, measures are taken by the concerned State Governments against erosion, by rivers, for the protection of crops and properties. Such measures include river training and anti-erosion works, such as spurs and revetments etc. These measures, wherever taken, have generally given satisfactory results.

दिल्ली में उचित दर दुकानों पर जाली राशन कार्ड

1196. **श्री महादीपक सिंह शाक्य** : क्या कृषि, मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिनांक 31 अगस्त, 1973 के 'नवभारत टाइम्स' के अनुसार दिल्ली प्रशासन द्वारा 6 लाख जाली राशन यूनिट तथा 500 से अधिक जाली राशन कार्ड उचित दर की दुकानों पर पकड़े गए हैं; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो सम्बद्ध व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

कृषि मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अण्णासाहिब पी० शिन्दे) :

(क) और (ख). जाली कार्डों/यूनिटों को समाप्त करने के लिए दिल्ली प्रशासन ने फरवरी/मार्च, 1973 में विशेष जांच अभियान चलाया था । संघ शासित प्रदेश के पुराने 15 सर्कलों में से कुल 9 सर्कलों के 6015525 अनाज यूनिटों की जांच की गई थी और उसके परिणामस्वरूप 318057 अनाज यूनिटों और 192482 चीनी-यूनिटों की असत्यापित/जाली पाया गया था । पुनः जांच करने पर भारी संख्या में इन यूनिटों को बहाल कर दिया गया था । इनकी पुनः जांच और पुनः सत्यापन का कार्य प्रगति पर है । प्रशासन द्वारा उचित मूल्य की दुकानों के कुछेक निरीक्षकों के विरुद्ध अनुशासनिक कार्यवाही शुरू की गई हैं ।

एलोपैथिक आयुर्वेदिक और होम्योपैथिक अनुसंधान केन्द्रों की संख्या

1197. **श्री महादीपक सिंह शाक्य :** क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस समय देश के अन्दर एलोपैथिक आयुर्वेदिक तथा होम्योपैथिक अनुसंधान केन्द्रों की संख्या, उनमें कर्मचारियों की संख्या और उन पर होने वाले वार्षिक व्यय का अलग-अलग ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ख) आयुर्वेदिक में अनुसंधान के विकास के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री ए० के० किस्कु) :

(क) और (ख) . सूचना एकत्र की जा रही हैं और सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

विदेशी दंत चिकित्सकों द्वारा कृत्रिम दांतों को बजाए असली दांतों को लगाया जाना

1198. **श्री महादीपक सिंह शाक्य :** क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या विदेशों में दन्त चिकित्सकों द्वारा कृत्रिम दन्तों के बजाय मनुष्य के उन्हीं दन्तों को पुनः असली रूप में लगा दिया जाता है और भारत में दन्त चिकित्सकों को इस प्रकार की शिक्षा नहीं मिल पाती है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या भारत सरकार यह विशेष ज्ञान प्राप्त करने के लिए दन्त चिकित्सकों को विदेश भेजेगी ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री ए० के० किस्कु) :

(क) कृत्रिम दांतों के बजाय असली दांतों को पुनः लगाने की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है, वैसे, भारत और विदेशों में दांतों को पुनः लगाने अथवा उनके आरोपण के परिणामों के सम्बन्ध में अनुसंधान किये जा रहे हैं।

(ख) यह प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

राज्यों में खाद्यान्नों की उत्पादन लागत

1199. **श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :** क्या कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) विभिन्न सर्वेक्षणों के अनुसार प्रत्येक राज्य में गेहूं, चावल, दालों, ज्वार, मटर और चने के उत्पादन की प्रति क्विंटल लागत कितनी है; और

(ख) इनके उत्पादन को प्रोत्साहित करने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की गई है, उसका क्या परिणाम निकला है और इस सम्बन्ध में भावी योजना क्या है ?

कृषि मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अण्णासाहिब पी० शिन्दे) :

(क) भारत में प्रमुख फसलों की खेती की लागत का अध्ययन करने के लिए व्यापक योजना के अन्तर्गत जिसे इस मंत्रालय ने हाल ही में शुरू किया है, हरियाणा, पंजाब और पश्चिमी उत्तर प्रदेश में 1970–71 तथा 1971–72 के लिए गेहूं की फसल की

उत्पादन लागत के अनुमान उपलब्ध हो गए हैं। ये अनुमान नीचे दिए गए हैं :—

राज्य	1970–71	(रु० प्रति क्विंटल) 1971–72
हरियाणा .	48.10	49.53
पंजाब	61.04	59.71
पश्चिमी उत्तर प्रदेश	—	49.68*

*यह अनुमान नमूने के एक भाग पर आधारित है और अस्थायी है।

इस मंत्रालय द्वारा समय-समय पर तदर्थ आधार पर प्रायोजित विभिन्न राज्यों के चुने हुए जिलों/क्षेत्रों में फार्म प्रबन्ध अध्ययनों के अन्तर्गत अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ विभिन्न फसलों की उत्पादन लागत के आंकड़े भी एकत्र किए गए हैं। तथापि, चूंकि ये अध्ययन खासतौर पर अलग-अलग फसलों की उत्पादन लागत का अनुमान लगाने के लिए नहीं किए गए थे और ऐसे प्रत्येक अध्ययन का क्षेत्र भी सीमित था, इसलिए इन अध्ययनों के अन्तर्गत संकलित किए गए लागत सम्बन्धी आंकड़े उन राज्यों का प्रतिनिधित्व नहीं करते जिनमें कि ये अध्ययन किए गए थे।

(ख) देश में खाद्यान्नों का उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए 1966–67 में कृषि विकास की एक नई नीति शुरू की गई थी। इस नीति की प्रमुख बातें ये हैं :—अधिक उपज देने वाली किस्मों की खेती, बहुफसली खेती के अन्तर्गत क्षेत्र-विस्तार, सघन खेती के लिए लघु सिंचाई का विकास, उर्वरक और कीटनाशियों जैसे आदानों की संगठित रूप से व्यवस्था, उदार ऋण की सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था, जिसमें संस्थागत वित भी शामिल है, समय पर विस्तार, किसानों की शिक्षा और प्रशिक्षण की व्यवस्थाओं को सुदृढ़ बनाना तथा अनुसन्धान कार्य को तेज करना। ये कार्यक्रम चौथी योजनावधि में तेज किए गए हैं। अधिक उपज देने वाली किस्मों के कार्यक्रम धान्य फसलों के लिए हाथ में लिए गए हैं जिसमें गेहूं, चावल और ज्वार भी शामिल हैं। दालों के मामले में हाल ही में एक सघन दाल जिला कार्यक्रम शुरू किया गया है जिसके अन्तर्गत पैकेज की प्रणालियां अपनाने का उद्देश्य रखा गया है। अन्तवर्ती फसल के रूप में और धान्यों तथा अन्य फसलों के साथ दालों की मिश्रित बुवाई शुरू करके दालों के अन्तर्गत क्षेत्र बढ़ाने के प्रयास किए जा रहे हैं। इसके अलावा समन्वित अनुसन्धान परियोजनाओं के अन्तर्गत अधिक उपज देने वाली विभिन्न किस्म की फसलों का विकास करने, कृषि तकनीकें तैयार करने और हानिकारक कीटों तथा रोगों को नियंत्रित करने के लिये कार्यक्रम बनाने के प्रयत्न किये जा रहे हैं जिससे कि इन फसलों के उत्पादन में वृद्धि करने में सहायता मिलेगी।

निम्नलिखित सारिणी से 1968–69 तथा चौथी योजना के विभिन्न वर्षों के दौरान

1972–73 तक चावल, गेहूं, ज्वार, दालों और चने के उत्पादन का पता चलता है :—

(दस लाख मीटरी टन)

	1968–69	1969–70	1970–71	1971–72	1972–73
चावल	39.76	40.43	42.23	43.07	38.63
गेहूं	18.65	20.09	23.83	26.41	24.92
ज्वार	9.80	9.72	8.11	7.72	6.44
चना	4.31	5.55	5.20	5.08	4.47
दालें (चने को छोड़कर)	6.11	6.14	6.62	6.01	5.02
कुल खाद्यान्न	94.01	99.50	108.42	105.17	95.20

खाद्यान्नों का उत्पादन चौथी योजना के प्रथम दो वर्षों में बढ़ा, किन्तु 1971–72 में कुछ क्षेत्रों में प्रतिकूल मौसम की स्थिति होने तथा फिर 1972–73 में देश के बहुत बड़े भागों में दूर-दूर तक सूखे की स्थिति होने और उर्वरकों तथा बिजली की भी कमी होने के कारण कम हो गया । 1973–74 की वार्षिक योजना के अन्तर्गत खाद्यान्नों के 1150 लाख मीटरी टन के उत्पादन का लक्ष्य रखा गया है ।

नई नीति के अन्तर्गत चालू किए गए विभिन्न विकास सम्बन्धी कार्यक्रमों को पांचवी योजनावधि में और तेज किया जायेगा । नहरी क्षेत्र विकास पर भी विशेष जोर दिया जायेगा । पाचवीं योजना के अन्तिम वर्ष में लगभग 1400 लाख मीटरी टन के कुछ खाद्यान्न उत्पादन का लक्ष्य रखने का विचार है ।

केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा निर्धारित चावल के मूल्य के बारे में मध्य प्रदेश सरकार का अप्रसन्न होना ।

1200. **श्री रणबहादुर सिंह :** क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा निर्धारित चावल की कीमत से मध्य प्रदेश सरकार अप्रसन्न है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो अन्य राज्यों को जारी चावल की मूल्य सूची का ब्यौरा क्या है, और

(ग) मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने कितना मूल्य निर्धारित करने का आग्रह किया था और उक्त अनुरोध को स्वीकार करने में सरकार के समक्ष क्या बाधायें हैं ?

कृषि मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री अण्णासाहिब पी० शिन्दे) : (क) से (ग). मानक किस्म की धान के निर्धारित किए गए 70/- रुपये प्रति क्विंटल के एक से मूल्य तथा अन्य तथ्यों के आधार पर, मध्य प्रदेश में शार्ट बोल्ड किस्म के चावल का अधिप्राप्ति मूल्य बढ़ाकर 110/- रु० प्रति क्विंटल कर दिया गया है । अन्य राज्यों में शार्ट बोल्ड किस्म के चावल का मूल्य इस प्रकार निर्धारित किया गया है :—

राज्य का नाम	अधिप्राप्ति मूल्य (रु० प्रति क्विंटल)
आन्ध्र प्रदेश	104.73
बिहार	119.00
हरियाणा	115.00
मध्य प्रदेश	110.00
पंजाब	115.00
उत्तर प्रदेश	110.00
पश्चिमी बंगाल	112.20

Credit to farmers from international development association

1201. SHRIMATI SAVITRI SHYAM: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the International Development Association (I.D.A.) an affiliate of the World Bank, has taken decision very recently to expand Institutional credit to the farmers in India;

(b) if so, the main features thereof;

(c) the expected outcome thereof; and

(d) how many States in India will be benefitted on the work programme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) to (d). The International Development Association have been assisting at an increasing rate, agricultural development in India through institutional credit to farmers in recent years. So far 10 Agricultural Credit Projects have been sanctioned by the Association and under these projects individual farmers obtain credit for development of minor irrigation, improvement of land and farm mechanisation. The following statement indicates the total outlay of the 10 projects and the assistance from the International Development Association.

Name of the State where the I.D.A. Project has been sanctioned	Purpose of the scheme	Total outlay Rs. crores	Amount of assistance from the I.D.A. (in million dollars)
1	2	3	4
1. Gujarat	Minor Irrigation & Farm Mechanisation	49·48	35·00
2. Andhra Pradesh.	Minor Irrigation, Land Development Farm Mechanisation.	33·80	24·40
3. Haryana.	Minor Irrigation and Farm Mechanisation.	33·39	25·00
4. Tamil Nadu	Minor Irrigation, Land Development & Farm Mechanisation.	46·76	35·00
5. Mysore.	Minor Irrigation, Land Development & Farm Mechanisation.	54·90	40·00
6. Maharashtra	Minor Irrigation & Land Development.	38·15	30·00
7. Uttar Pradesh	Minor Irrigation.	54·38	38·00
8. Madhya Pradesh.	Minor Irrigation & Land Development.	45·22	33·00
9. Bihar.	Minor Irrigation.	45·00	32·00
10. Punjab	Farm Mechanisation.	26·83	27·50

Besides the above projects, the I.D.A under the Mec. Kadana irrigation project in Gujarat State are financing, amongst other things, land levelling, land shaping, construction of field channels etc., on farmers' fields through institutional credit at an estimated cost of Rs. 4.8 crores. The I.D.A. have also agreed in principle to finance, in other identified irrigation commands, schemes of land levelling, land shaping and construction of field drains on cultivators' land. Such assistance would be available to farmers through institutional credit.

[illegible]

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

REPORTED DEATH OF FIVE LABOURERS DUE TO POLICE FIRING AT SIJUA COAL MINE NEAR DHANBAD

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (मुरैना) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्री जी का स्टेटमेंट हमारे पास आया ही नहीं है ।

MR. SPEAKER: I have also not got it.

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI T A. PAI): May I seek your indulgence, Sir? I shall place it before you in a couple of minutes My colleague, Mr Hansda, who had been sent to the spot so that he could make an on-the-spot study returned late last night and I could meet him only this morning so that I could place before the House as many facts as possible

MR SPEAKER: You may read it

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : अध्यक्ष महोदय मैं अविलम्बनीय लोक महत्व के निम्नलिखित विषय की ओर इस्पात और खान मंत्री का ध्यान दिलाता हू और प्रार्थना करता ह कि वह इस बारे में एक वक्तव्य दे :

"धनबाद के निकट सिजुआ कोयला खान में पुलिस द्वारा गोली चलाये जाने के परिणामस्वरूप पांच मजदूरों की मृत्यु के समाचार" ।

SHRI T. A. PAI: I deeply regret that on the 15th November 1973, C.I.S.F. personnel deployed to protect the office of the Area General Manager, Bharat Coking Coal Limited and adjoining B.C.C.L. properties in Sijua had to resort to firing to disperse a violent armed mob, resulting in the death of six persons including a women. All sections of the House will, I am sure, join me in expressing our profound sense of sorrow at this grave tragedy and in expressing our deepest sympathy to the members of the bereaved families.

12.04 hrs.

[SHRI SEZHIYAN *in the Chair*]

A section of workers in the area covering Sijua Angarpathra, Loyabad Mudidih, Ghaslitand and other collieries, under the leadership of Hind Mazdoor Sabha had been agitating for sometime on the question of absorption of casual labour engaged in wagon loading which is not a work of a continuous and uninterrupted nature into the permanent strength of Bharat Coking Coal Ltd. The jobs preformed by these workers are of so occasional and casual a nature that absorption would unduly inflate the permanent strength of the wage-earning staff under B C C.L, which is already suffering heavily from the problem of redundant labour. Nevertheless, the management of B.C.C.L was carrying on discussions on this and related matters with the leaders of the particular trade union which was leading the agitation. Even on the 9th November 1973 the Area General Manager had discussions with these union leaders and had expressed his willingness to continue the talks till a mutually satisfactory settlement was reached.

However, in the morning of the 14th November 1973 a large procession of more than 2,000 persons led by the local leaders of the Hind Mazdoor Sabha went to the office of the Area General Manager in Sijua, shouting inflamatory slogans and abuses. The Area General Manager had gone to the adjoining Loyabad colliery to settle a "stay-in" strike which had taken place there since the 9th November. Failing to find the Area General Manager in his office, the leaders led the mob to the bungalow of the Area General Manager, shouting abuses

[Shri T. A. Pai]

and threats. This went on till the late afternoon of the 14th November. The Union leaders thereafter advised the crowd to stop work in all B.C.C.L. mines and offices the next day and to assemble again at the Area General Manager's office on tomorrow.

12.06 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

On the 15th November morning large groups carrying lathis, spears, bows and arrows, from Mudidih, Ghaslitand and Angarpathra converged on the Area General Manager's office from different directions. The Area General Manager had gone again to Loyabad colliery in the morning for discussions with the Union people there on outstanding matters. However the leaders of the processions that were converging on the Area General Manager's office at Sijua, instead of dispersing the crowds, started addressing them with inflamatory words. While the Magistrate on duty along with a detachment of police and the Station House Officer, Jogta were busy with one mob in front of the Area General Manager's office, another mob armed with lathis, spears, bows and arrows, tried to force their way in from another direction, by the side of the Director's Bungalow. Finding their way barred by a few men of the Central Industrial Security Force the mob turned violent and started throwing brickbats and using their lathis. Even bows and arrows were used. In a short time, the situation got out of control and the handful of C.I.S.F. men were almost overpowered. The C.I.S.F. men tried to disperse the mob with lathis but in spite of lathi charges. the mob continued to be violent and to press forward. As the mob was on the point of breaking into the Director's Bungalow and the Area General Manager's office and the C.I.S.F. personnel fearing that their life was in danger, in spite of repeated warnings to disperse, the Assistant Commandant of the C.I.S.F. ordered the firing of a few rounds into the air. However, even this did not have the desired effect and the mob continued to surge forward. Thereafter, the C.I.S.F. opened fire. As a result of the firing three persons died on the spot and three others died subsequently in the hospital. Fifteen injured persons consisting of 5 CISF personnel and 10 others were removed to hospital. Three of the injured persons from public died subsequently and two persons from the public were discharged. Five CISF personnel and five workers were still in hospital on Saturday night when my colleagues Shri Subodh Hansda visited Dhanbad.

As police investigations are still in progress it is not advisable to discuss at this stage the apportionment of blame for these very unfortunate deaths. The law will take its own course and all infringements of the law dealt with after due process. The only thing I can say at this stage is to regret that things should have been brought to such a pass that violence became inevitable and so many valuable lives lost. While it has been the policy of my Ministry as well as of BCCL to encourage healthy trade unionism, and the BCCL management at every level is always willing to sit round the table to discuss workers grievances with their leaders, rivalry for trade union leadership should not lead to the putting forward of unreasonable demands, and even to incitement to acts of violence. It needs to be said here that the general atmosphere of lawlessness had compelled the local authorities to promulgate and order under Section 144 of the Criminal Procedure Code on the 3rd November. Yet while the order was still in force, one particular set of labour leaders though fit to collect large crowds, and even armed crowds and to make violent speches. not only on the 14th November but again the next day. This open defiance of law and a contemptuous disregard for the more constructive methods of negotiations round the table was bound to have its undesirable repercussions. As we have seen, while the leaders who had spoken so loudly only a short while before the final acts of violence took place, happen to

remain quite safe, six other persons have paid the price of their lives.

B.C.C.L. has been instructed, in keeping with past practice, to make an ex-gratia payment to the next-of-kin of those who lost their lives in this unhappy episode. I take this opportunity to offer once again my heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved families, and to wish speedy recovery to those of the injured who are still in hospital. As stated earlier, the matter is now in the hands of the authorities responsible for law and order, and investigations are under way. However, I cannot but make an appeal to all those who have the ears of the working people of the coal belt to realise the responsibility they carry and the imperative of ensuring for the nation industrial peace and social justice combined with increased production. Incitement to violence defeats the self-proclaimers purpose of such agitation. and the country continues to go short of a commodity which is the life-blood of the economy. Therefore maintenance of law and order in the coal belt should be the primary concern of every political party in the country and of every trade union leader.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मंत्री महोदय ने काफी लम्बा भाषण दिया है और वही रिपोर्ट पढ़ दी है जो उन्हीं के मंत्रालय के एक मंत्री ने जा कर और जांच करके उनको दी है । उन्होंने जो कुछ देखा या उनको जो कुछ बताया गया वही आपने यहां आकर पढ़ दिया । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या आप ऐसी कोई कमेटी बनाएंगे जिस में सभी विचारों के पार्लियामेंट के मैम्बर हों और वह जा करदेखें कि पूरी स्थिति क्या है और रिपोर्ट ला कर यहां रखें । ऐसा यदि आप नहीं कर सकते हैं तो क्या कोई ऐसा सुका जज आप नियुक्त करेंगे जोकि घटनास्थल पर जा कर जांच करें और क्या गोली चलाना आवश्यक हो गया था इसका पता लगाए ? औद्योगिक सुरक्षा पुलिस वाले जो थे उन्होंने गोली चलाई । पुलिस वाले उसकी जांच कर रहे हैं । वे दोनों भाई भाई हैं । इसलिए हम उन पर भरोसा नहीं कर सकते हैं कि वे ठीक प्रकार से जांच करेंगे ।

स्वस्थ ट्रेड यूनियन मूवमेंट को बढ़ावा मिलना चाहिये । आप चाहते हैं कि वही यनियन कार्य करे जो आपके विचारों से मेल खाती है और दूसरी यूनियन काम न करे । यह साफ है कि और भी बहुत सी यूनियंज हैं देश में जिन के पीछे काफी बड़ी संख्या में मजदूर हैं और वे मजदूरों का हित भी चाहती हैं और कर भी रही हैं । आपकी यूनियन जब ऐसा नहीं कर पाती है तो मजदूर दूसरी यूनियनों के साथ हो जाते हैं । आपकी यूनियन मालिकों से मिली रहती है, उनके हाथों बिकी रहती है, इस में कोई दो राये नहीं हैं । इस वास्ते क्या आप जब कभी बात करेंगे तो सभी प्रकार की यूनियनों से बातचीत करेंगे ? झगड़े का मूल कारण यह है कि आप एक ही यूनियन से बातें करते हैं बाकी यूनियंज से बातें नहीं करते हैं ।

क्या यह सही है कि बीस हजार के करीब काम करने वाले मजदूर वहां पिछले दस पन्द्रह या बीस साल से टैम्पोरेरी हैं और केज्यूकल वर्कर्ज के तौर पर काम करते आ रहे हैं ? जब काम इकट्ठा हो जाता है तब उनको रख लेते हैं और बाद में भगा देते हैं ?

मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि जो आन्दोलन हुआ उसका कारण क्या था, मजदूरों की मांगे क्या थीं प्रमुख प्रमुख ?

[श्री रामचंद कछवाय]

आपने यह भी कहा है कि भीड़ ने उत्तेजनात्मक नारे लगाए । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि वे नारे क्या थे ? क्या ये थे कि मार डालो, लूट लो ? आपने यह भी कहा कि अपने भाषणों में नेताओं ने भीड़ को उत्तेजित किया । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि वह उत्तेजना उन्होंने किस तरह से फैलाई । आपने यह भी कहा है कि वहां लोग लाठियां और बरछे ले कर आए । मैं आपको बतलाना चाहता हूं कि उस क्षेत्र का आम यह रिवाज है कि वे अपने साथ ये चीज हमेशा रखते हैं ।

आपने कहा है कि उनको मुआवजा दिया है । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि कितने लोगों को दिया गया है और कितना दिया गया है और यह क्या उनको मिल गया है ? केवल सहानुभूति दिखाने से काम नहीं चल सकता है । महिला ने क्या बिगाड़ा था ? वह भी कोई लाठी ले कर आई थी । आपने कहा कि हवाई फायर किए गए । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि कितने किए गए । बाद में कितने राउंड गोली चलाई गई ? मेरी जानकारी यह है कि दो सौ के करीब फायर किए गए । क्या फायरिंग के पहले कोई चेतावनी भी दी गई और अगर दी गई तो कितनी बार दी गई और किस प्रकार की दी गई ।

आपने कहा है कि दूसरे रास्ते से डाक्टर के मकान के अन्दर वे घुस गए । यह बात ठीक नहीं है । यह तथ्य से परे है । मंत्री महोदय जो गए उन्होंने जो रिपोर्ट दी और उनको वहां सरकारी लोगों ने जो रिपोर्ट दी, सरकारी अफसरों ने जो रिपोर्ट दी वही आपने यहां रख दी और हमने सुन लो । हमें आपके भाषण पर बिल्कुल भरोसा नहीं है । इस वास्ते क्या आप पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बरों की कमेटी बनाने के लिए तैयार हैं जो वहां जा कर सारे तथ्य एकत्र करे और पता लगाए कि किस की गलती है ? जो व्यक्ति दोषी हैं उन्हें हटाने की बात मैं नहीं कह रहा हूं बल्कि उनके खिलाफ आप सख्त कार्रवाई करेंगे ? मुआवजा क्या दिया गया ? फायर कितने चलाए गए ? कमेटी बनाने को आप तैयार हैं ? इन सभी बातों पर आप रोशनी डालें ।

SHRI T. A. PAI: Sir, the hon. Member said that we should not talk only to the Unions. We think alike along with the management. I wish that there were many unions who should think alike along with the management in this country so that there are no problems of industrial relations at all.

On the other hand, the joint negotiation Committee that we had appointed to deal with the wages of the coal workers—I had, in my speech, directed to them that all the problems were relating to the coal workers—should convert itself into a standing committee and it should guide me and advise me as to their problems— not on a year-to-year basis but on a permanent basis—so that their problems could be continuously looked into as all the important trade unions are represented there. The problems of casual labour also could have been looked into but, unfortunately, I had also to point out that the B.C.C.L. has about 30,000 workers who are on the rolls for whom we have not been able to provide adequate work for the type of work that we have. There were a large number of casual workers who are engaged in the loading of wagons. But that is not a continuous work. I am not in a position to say that everybody who does that work in

the colliery will find a place permanently into our service. But, nevertheless, the work is of a perennial nature where some of the workers could be continuously engaged for this purpose. We were prepared to look into it and see how many of them could be classified as such.

An hon. Member pointed out that this legitimate trade unionism is being dealt with in this manner. I would also like to ask him a question whether it is proper for the discussions to be supported by bows and arrows by the people in respect of whom, he says, it is legitimate for them to carry. But, on the 14th they did not carry them. On the 15th when they came back, they were fully armed. If the trade union movement believes in not sitting across the table but in the show of its strength, then it is bound to fail. Under compulsion no negotiations could be carried out. It is impossible to carry on the negotiations with the show of strength. Knowing full well that on the 3rd of November there was Section 144 enforced in that area which prohibited any unlawful assembly, they led the assembly. The trade union leaders themselves were responsible for getting these assemblies organised and that too with arms. I am sorry that this goes beyond the legitimate means of carrying on trade union activities. In any case, it is very difficult for me to say how many rounds were fired. The hon. Member speaks as if he has more information and correct information with him and the information which I have got from my source from the Bihar Government authorities is not correct. They are bound to look into this because this question relates to the law and order in that area and it will be dealt with by them to see what action is necessary in this connection. The information that I have is that forty-four rounds were fired, and even before firing of these rounds, repeated warnings were given for the crowd to disperse. I have found that even among the officers or personnel of the CSIF one of them has been in a precarious condition in the hospital...

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): I think he is confusing between section 144 and the number of rounds.

SHRI T. A. PAI: I am only saying that section 144 was in force, and therefore, the people who had organised any unlawful assembly should have taken care. When the crowd came pressing forward the CSIF itself before firing rounds had given enough of warning asking them to disperse. But the fact that one of the CISF personnel has been seriously injured and is in the hospital with his intestines having been pierced through an arrow shows clearly that the bows and arrows were not innocent. They were also used before any provocation for firing being resorted to.

In these circumstances, I do not want to sit in judgment on who has done the provocation and who has been responsible for it. It is too much for me in a case like this to prejudge the issue.

So far as the compensation is concerned, whether it has actually reached their hands or not, I am unable to say, but orders have been issued that this compensation be given and the *ex-gratia* payment comes to about Rs. 500. This has been ordered to every family.

The hon. Member had asked why women were hurt. I think the bullets could not perhaps distinguish between men and women. Whoever was in the crowd had been hurt by the bullets unfortunately, and I deeply regret over the whole incident. This is all that I can say at this moment.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या मंत्री महोदय इस की जांच करने के लिए कोई कमेटी बनाना चाहते हैं ?

SHRI T. A. PAI: I would appeal to the House not to insist on a parliamentary committee after every incident. I do hope that the normal course of law would be permitted to run itself. If we are not satisfied with that authority enforcing or doing its job properly, perhaps that would be the time when we might take it up. But if we are to abrogate to ourselves every responsibility of the various authorities, it would be ridiculous for me to suggest it at this stage and say that we shall form a committee for this purpose.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : उन की मांगें क्या हैं ?

SHRI T. A. PAI: The demand of the workers was that casual labour must be absorbed.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN (Tellicherry): The hon. Minister had tried to give some information about the incidents which took place which he himself had described to be very unfortunate in Sijua. But it seems that he is only trying to treat the symptoms of the disease, but the disease itself lies quite deep, which has been conveniently forgotten.

I would request the hon. Minister to recollect that when Shri Mohan Kumaramangalam was the hon. Minister looking after this portfolio, he gave an assurance in this House that the decasualisation scheme would be implemented in this sector also, that is, in the collieries. It has already been implemented in the railways, in the P & T and in Defence. Today the question has come up because of the failure of the Government in implementing the decasualisation scheme.

As was reported in the press, and as was said before, the main demand that was put forward by the workers was the confirmation of the 20,000 casual workers. The hon. Minister has pointed out that it may be difficult for them to absorb all the 20,000 workers. Nobody would be so unreasonable as to suggest that all the 20,000 workers without any exception should be absorbed in the collieries.

But the problem is that Government do not have a scheme to absorb even a single one of them, and that has created the condition which was quite inflammable. The hon. Minister was trying to hammer into our head that the speeches were inflammatory and they created conditions for violence. But I would like to point out that there was an inflammatory condition existing in the colliery areas due to the failure of the Government in implementing their own scheme of decasualisation.

I would, therefore, like to ask the Minister whether at this stage itself, even after the martyrdom of seven or eight workers, he is ready once more to assure this House, not for assurance's sake but for implementing it immediately, that the decasualisation scheme in the collieries would be implemented.

Secondly, I would say this. The Minister was speaking more or less like a Home Minister. He spoke about the might of the police and how they would fire and how they would bring about law and order and everything. It was very good for a Home Minister, but there should be a little more sense of democracy when we are tackling such an important issue.

MR. SPEAKER: Do not put these things into his mouth. His statement is there.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: I shall come to the point. I do not know why, even after repeated questions, he does not commit himself to a judicial inquiry. Was there something so rotten that he could not appoint a judicial inquiry to probe into it? Is it something we are asking as an undue favour?

Just a few days back there was a firing in Kanpur. The Chief Minister of the State, who was here sitting opposite in the last session, ordered an immediate judicial inquiry. Even when only one person was killed, the present Chief Minister ordered a judicial probe. It has happened in several cases, in Kerala, and in many other States. It is the practice now when in such questionable circumstances the police use excessive force and kill people, the sense of democracy has gone to this extent that Government climb down and order a judicial inquiry. The Minister here says that the police is making some inquiry or a Magistrate is making some inquiry. You cannot bluff this House or anybody in the country like that; none of us will be satisfied by an official inquiry in its routine bureaucratic manner conducted and thrust upon us. We will not be satisfied with that.

So my question is whether you are going to make a commitment here, whether you will at least say—of course, ultimately you will say it is with the State Government—that you are for a judicial probe into the whole happenings there.

There is going to be on the 21st—I do not know if they do not know it; if they do not know it, it is rather strange—a strike in the entire colliery areas which will be a united strike called by the AITUC, UTUC, HMS and CITU. When this strike takes place, if you go with this policeman's attitude to deal with it, I am very sure more unpleasant things will happen. Will the Minister try to call the representatives of the Unions here in Delhi and personally negotiate with them so that an early settlement can be arrived at and the strike averted and he can deal with the matter on a more sympathetic basis? The AITUC, which is one of the sponsores of the 21st strike, has wanted me to inform you it will use all its good offices to bring about an amicable settlement and solve the problem. I would like the Minister to answer pointedly all these questions.

SHRI T. A. PAI: I thank the hon. member for the assurance that they are prepared to sort out the problems that the Unions are raising with regard to their threatened strike on the 21st. I am not aware on what issue they want to strike beause the Wage Negotiations Committee which is engaged in discussions with these very Unions have put forward an interim payment of wages scheme in the coal industry to which we have agreed. If now they want to discuss something also which is beyond the Negotiations Committee, I shall certainly be willing to meet them.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): Their demand is only for a judicial inquiry because eight men have been killed.

MR. SPEAKER: Not without my permission; let him reply.

SHRI T. A. PAI: The hon. Member accused me by saying that I spoke like the Home Minister. I do not want to appropriate the powers of the Bihar Chief Minister and order a judicial enquiry, and it is appropriate for the Government to take whatever action they want to take. I did not say that I have ordered the police to make enquiries. Naturally, the State machinery is involved in looking into this matter, and I am sure the State Government will take appropriate action because five people have been killed, and it is not a question of my sitting in judgment as to whether they are rightly killed or not. When any citizen has been affected, it is bound to affect the entire community, and the entire community would be concerned with it. Even the sentiments expressed in this House would certainly be taken note of, but I am unable to say whether I am in a position to order the Bihar Government to have a judicial enquiry. I hope

[Shri T. A. Pai]

that they will take all these factors into consideration and take whatever action is necessary.

So far as the decasualisation of labour is concerned, the hon. Member knows that even in the steel industry, a series of discussions are being undertaken between the management and the union to categorise the various types of functions and to find out which of them are perennial and which of them are of a casual nature, so that an early decision might be arrived at on decasualising labour. I have told the same thing to the Wage Negotiating Committee and the Coal Ministry also, that they might continue these discussions to find out how many of this casual labour can be absorbed permanently. The hon. Member has already conceded that it may not be possible to take all the 20,000. So, certainly, even if a large number is left out, I hope that with the development of the coal industry we are now taking on hand, most of them would be able to find enough employment.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: What about having discussions with the representatives of the trade union before the strike commences?

SHRI T. A. PAI: I shall certainly be happy to meet the trade unions and find out what exactly the strike is about, and try to see that an agreement is reached with them.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri B. N. Reddy—absent; Shri Nawal Kishore Sinha—absent; Shri Shrikishan Modi—absent. So, the Calling Attention is over.

12.33 hrs.

QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE

PRESS STATEMENT ISSUED BY SECRETARY, J. K. ORGANISATION

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Madhu Limaye had sought to raise a question of privilege on the 5th September, 1973, against the "J. K. Organisation" in respect of a Press statement issued by the Secretary, J. K. Organisation, Kanpur and published in the *Hindustan Times*, dated the 1st September, 1973.

Shri Madhu Limaye, while raising the matter in the House, stated *inter alia* that he had never mentioned the "J. K. Organisation" at all in Lok Sabha but only mentioned companies belonging to the "J. K. Group". Shri Limaye had alleged that by publishing that Press statement, the J. K. Organisation had not noly made a misleading statement but also cast reflections on him.

I had then said that I would first get the comments of the J. K. Organisation.

The Secretary, J. K. Organisation, Kanpur, who was accordingly asked under my direction to state what he might have to say in the matter, in his reply dated the 17th October, 1973, stated *inter alia* that he had issued the impugned Press statement on the basis of a news item published in the *National Herald*, dated the 25th August, 1973 He also stated:—

> "....It now appears that the Press Note published in the *National Herald* was icorrect adn misleading....Like everyone else, I assumed the news item in the *National Herald* to be correct version of what Shri Limaye had said in the House and proceeded on that basis....The Press statement was issued by me in the honest and bonafide belief, that the news item published in the *National Herald* was correct."

> "In the end I would, on behalf of the J. K. Organisation again like to express regret in case any inconvenience or misunderstanding has been caused to Shri Limaye as regards this matter. I would like to

assure him that the press statement was issued in good faith for the protection of the reputation of the J. K. Organisation without any intention of affecting in any way the image and reputation of Shri Limaye and without the least idea that it will in any way involve any question of privilege."

In view of the explanation and regret expressed by the Secretary, J. K. Organisation, the matter may be treated as closed.

श्री मधु लिमये (बांका) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप जो निर्णय करना चाहते हैं वह आप कर सकते हैं । उस के बारे में मुझे कुछ नहीं कहना है । लेकिन जितना ये लोग अपने को मासूम और निष्पाप बता रहे हैं वैसी बात नहीं है । क्यों कि नेशनल हैरल्ड का जो इन्होंने कटिंग दिया है जो टाइप-रिटेन है उस में जे के आर्गेनाइजेशन, 'ओ' मोटे अक्षर में कैपिटल में दिया है । नेशनल हैरल्ड का कटिंग देखें उस में 'ओ' कैपिटल में नहीं है । तो नेशनल हैरल्ड के संवाददाता ने गलती से ग्रूप की जगह पर आर्गेनाइजेशन शब्द इस्तेमाल किया है । उस को पता नहीं था कि इस तरह का एक संगठन है और पता चला है कि ट्रेड यूनियन ऐक्ट में यह रजिस्टर हो गया है । कैसे हुआ यह कमलापति जी बता सकते हैं । लेकिन यह भी एक रहस्य है । अगर केवल इस के बारे में जो नेशनल हेरल्ड में आया था उसी का इन को प्रतिवाद करना था तो जो बयान दिया है उस में ये दो पैराग्राफ इन्होंने क्यों जोड़े हैं, उन की ओर मैं आप का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूं :

"At times the banks unilaterally makes debits to the account of the constituents which information is passed on to them very late. Cheques are drawn on banks based on the account appearing in the books of the constituents from day to day. Due to this reason if any cheques remain unpaid, they are paid subsequently by replenishing the banks account immediately on receipt of information from the bank."

अध्यक्ष महोदय, जब इन का कोई साता नहीं था, जब इन के बारे में मैं ने कुछ कहा नहीं था और वह कहते हैं कि हमारा कोई खाता नहीं है बैंक आफ बड़ौदा में और हमारा कोई चेक नहीं लौटाया गया, नहीं बाउंड हुआ तो जिन के चेक्स बाउंड हुए उन की सफाई ये क्यों देते हैं ? आखिर जे के आर्गेनाइजेशन जो ट्रेड यूनियन ऐक्ट के तहत रजिस्टर हुआ है वह उन्हीं लोगों से संबंधित है और उन्हीं कम्पनियों का एक आर्गेनाइजेशन है । यह उन्होंने स्वयं अपनी चिट्ठी में लिखा है । और उन कंपनियों के चेक बाउंड हुए हैं । आम जनता थोड़े ही फर्क जानती है कि जे के आर्गेनाइजेशन और जे के कम्पनियां क्या हैं ? इस के लिए क्या इन का इतना खुलासा काफी नहीं था कि हमारा कोई खाता नहीं था, हमारा कोई चेक बाउंड नहीं हुआ था और नेशनल हेरल्ड में जो खबर आई है वह गलत है ? और सारे अखबारों को यह प्रेस स्टेटमेंट देने का क्या कारण था ? नेशनल हेरल्ड के संपादक चेलापति राव को ये पत्र लिखते तो निश्चित रूप से, मैं राव साहब को जानता हूं, वह खुलासा जरूर प्रकाशित करते । लेकिन उन्होंने जनरल प्रैस स्टेटमेंट दिया तो बाहर वाले लोग क्या समझें ?

मेरे पास कई फोन काल आए हैं । इसलिए अगर आप इन को माफ करना

[श्री मधु लिमये]

चाहते हैं तो करिए, मुझे कुछ नहीं कहना है। लेकिन इन के जो ये दो पैराग्राफ हैं जिस में जिन जे के कम्पनियों के चेक वाउंड हो गए थे उन की एक माने में सफाई देने का उन्होंने प्रयास किया है, जब जे के कम्पनियों से उनका संबंध ही नहीं था तो सफाई ये क्यों कर रहे हैं ? जे के कम्पनियां क्यों नहीं कर रही हैं ? आज चव्हाण साहब इस का खुलासा करें चेक वाउंड होने के बारे में, 8 महीने में 71 चेक इन के वाउंड हुए थे और यह बिलकुल सही बात है, चव्हाण साहब ने इस का कोई प्रतिवाद नहीं किया है। तो ऐसी हालत में आप इस पर पुनर्विचार कीजिए। वैसे आप का जो निर्णय हो वह आप कर सकते हैं। इस में मुझे बड़ी चालाकी नजर आ रही है। आप को इनको थोड़ा बहुत तो फटकारना चाहिए। मैं यह नहीं चाहता हूं कि आप इस को कमेटी में भेजिए। लेकिन यह जरूर पूछिए कि जब आप का कोई खाता ही नहीं था बैंक आफ बड़ौदा में और आप का कोई चेक वाउंड नहीं हुआ था तो जिन के चेक वाउंड हुए हैं उन की सफाई आप ने क्यों दी ? यह इतना मैं जानना चाहता हूं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : देखिए, जो कुछ भी हुआ, उन्होंने अनक्वालीफाइड माफी मांग ली है....

श्री मधु लिमये : काहे की माफी मांगी है। उन्होंने जो बयान दिया है, उस के लिये उन को कोई सदमा नहीं है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप क्या चाहते हैं ?

श्री मधु लिमये : आप उन को लिखिये कि वे दो पैराग्राफ उन्होंने उस में क्यों डाले हैं ? चूंकि उन को खेद नहीं था, इसी लिये उन्होंने उस का खुलासा किया। इस के बाद आप जो निर्णय करना चाहे, करें। मैं यह नहीं कह रहा हूं कि आप इस को कमेटी में भेजिये, लेकिन इस तरह से इन मोनोपोलिस्ट्स को छोड़ेंगे तो वे हम पर हावी हो जायेंगे।

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): There is some substance in what Shri Madhu Limaye has said.

MR. SPEAKER: I have laid it before the House. I think we should accept it. But, at the same time, I will convey that this part, which is brought to our notice by Shri Madhu Limaye, is also there which is highly regrettable. I think we should drop this.

MR. SPEAKER: I will now pass on to the next item.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): I want to make a submission that the House should note that the people of West Bengal have protested against the economic policies of the Government, which have resulted in scarcity of goods and the consequent misery to the common toiling masses of the country. There was a complete bandh on the 17th and all the offices, including governmental institutions, were completely closed. It is a very serious matter. Because of the wrong economic policies formulated by the Central Government, there was scarcity in the supply of food, which is also controlled by the Centre. We want the House and the people to take note of this.

12.43 hrs.

RE. ASSAULT ON MEMBER

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): Sir, before you call on the Minister to lay the papers on the Table, I want to make a submission. One of the members of our House was assaulted in Calcutta. Sir, you should allow me to raise it either under rule 377 or under some other rule.

MR. SPEAKER: We should not introduce something which may become a precedent which may perhaps be quoted later on in cases of this nature. If Shri Samar Guha was there in connection with the performance of some service to this House, certainly I will take note of this. But if he was just addressing a meeting and then something happened, he will be treated like any other citizen under the ordinary administration of law. Of course, I would be the last man to approve of any assault even otherwise in a public meeting which has nothing to do with the performance of the duties of the House, because that is not in consonance with the democratic spirit in the country. But to make it a question of privilege it has to be proved that he was there in the performance of his duties towards this House. We have a number of meetings going on throughout the country and all the time Members address such meeting and sometimes may be facing such situations. They should not be brought to this House in the form of a privileges because they are dealt within the ordinary administration of law.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Sir may I ask for a clairification for future guidance?

MR. SPEAKER: What I said just now will apply to the future also.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I want guidance so that we may not bring to the notice of the House incidents unnecessarily. Suppose some members of the House are assaulted outside and as a result of that a situation arises where they are unable to come and attend the session, then will it become a subject matter of privilege? When Shri Samar Guha was addressing the public meeting he was attacked by some members of the public with lethal weapons. Fortunately, they did not succeed in their attempts. If they had succeeded in their attempts, this House would have lost a member. Such a situation can very well arise. I want to bring this to your notice so that you can pull up the authority for what had happened and for the failure of the police in protecting him.

SHRI TRIDIB CHAUDHURI (Berhampore): Sir, I rise because I am apprehensive that the observations that you have just now made might be interpreted very prejudicially against the performance of their duties by Members of Parliament. When a Member of Parliament addresses a public meeting or does any political work, he does this in his capacity as a Member of Parliament and so his political work is his duty to the public. So, if you draw a distinction that only his movements in connection with the performance of duties on the floor of the House will be considered as proper duties and, otherwise, anybody is free, taking the state of law and order in the country as a whole, to assault a Member of Parliament, how can be function as a Member of Parliament effectively?

MR. SPEAKER: As I said, I do not approve of it. It is not in keeping with the spirit of democracy. But we cannot keep ourselves away from the rules and conventions. The question of privilege comes in only when he is there in connection with the performance of his duties to this House. Last time, when a Member was coming by train to attend the session, I allowed it as a privilege

[Shri Tridib Choudhury]

matter. If I stretch it, as you say, very liberally, I can say, it happened at the week-end and the next two days were holidays.

You must be there as a citizen like other citizens of the country. The M.Ps are citizens also. A privilege can arise only if an M.P. is there in connection with the performance of his duties towards the House. Even the Speaker is not exempted from it; even the Minister is not exempted from it.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai): There are so many security people for the Ministers. There is so much expenditure incurred on security of the Ministers. That is not needed at all.

MR. SPEAKER: Do you want to establish it that wherever an M.P. happens to be, he is in the service of the House? Then, I am prepared to accept it. Suppose he beats another fellow and the other fellow hits a little more, or anything, or he commits a murder. If you say, he was there for performing the duties of the House, I am sorry I cannot admit that interpretation.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: If I go to my constituency and want to do my duty, and I am prevented from doing that by the Government of the State, what view would you take?

MR. SPEAKER: If anybody prevents you, please take me along with you and I will suffer along with you.

श्री हुकमचन्द कछवाय: अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा इलाका डाकू इलाका है, भिण्ड-मुरैना डाकू क्षेत्र हैं। मैं वहाँ जाता हूं और हर समय संकट बना रहता है....।

अध्यक्ष महोदय: आप डाकुओं से क्यों डरते हैं, आप तो खुद ही उनसे तगड़े हैं।

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai): Sir, it is with the blessings of God that I am here today. While I was addressing a meeting, more than a hundred people who trained themselves as Congress volunteers with Congress flags immediately pushed me out of the rostrum. They assaulted me and for 2½ hours, they kept me surrounded. I never heard such abusive language that they were indulging in. They tried to spit at me. I said, "This is my fundamental right. If you have a right to address a meeting, it is also my right to address a meeting here." Then, I said, "Over my dead body only you can deny that right to me." I stood there with all my patience for 2½ hours. Ultimately, my fundamental right to address a meeting was vindicated. Those people went away. I addressed a meeting, about a thousands of people, for over an hour there.

I want to draw your attention that even Members of Parliament are being denied to exercise their fundamental right to address the people and say, what they want to say. It is being denied forcibly in the presence of police and others. The Police wanted that I should comply with the laws. I refused to comply with the laws. I also refused to take the protection of the Police. My anguish was all the more because some of those, I found, were my old students. They used to read my books in the schools and colleges. I found they were using such an abusive language that I wondered to what level the morality, the principles, and political scruples have gone down. They pushed me, assaulted me and tried to spit on me. I could have addressed them for two hours but I could do only for one hour.

12.52 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

ANNUAL REPORTS OF CENTRAL WAREHOUSING CORPORATION AND FOOD CORPORATION OF INDIA

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Warehousing Corporation, for the year 1972-73 along with the Audited Accounts and the Audit Report thereon, under sub-section (II) of section 31 of the Warehousing Corporation Act, 1962. [*Placed in Library See* No. LT-5726/73].

(2) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Food Corporation of India for the year 1971-72 along with the Audited Accounts, under sub-section (2) of section 35 of the Food Corporation Act, 1964. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-5727/73].

ANNUAL REPORT OF NATIONAL BOOK TRUST AND U.G.C. (DISQUALIFICATION, RETIREMENT AND CONDITIONS OF SERVICE OF MEMBERS) 2ND AMDT. RULES, 1973

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Book Trust, India for the year 1971-72. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-5728/73].

(2) A copy of the University Grants Commission (Disqualification, Retirement and Conditions of Service of Members) (Second Amendment) Rules, 1973 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R: 1006 in Gazette of India dated the 15th September, 1973, under sub-section (3) of section 25 of the University Grants Commission Act, 1956. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-5729/73]

12.52½ hrs.

ARREST AND RELEASE OF MEMBER

MR. SPEAKER: I have to inform the House that I have received the following wireless message dated 17th November, 1973 from the Additional Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Bankura Sadar, District Bankura:—

"Shri Ajit Saha, Member of Parliament from 34 Bishnupur (Scheduled Castes) Parliamentary Constituency was arrested to-day the 17th November, 1973 at about 10.25 hours. The place of arrest is in front of Bankura Head Post Office. The arrest was made under Section 151 of the Criminal Procedure Code on the alleged ground that Shri Saha along with others were obstructing the willing employees of the Post Office from entering into the post office for performing their lawful duties. The arrest was made by the Police Officers present on duty on the spot under the command of Sub-Inspector of Police Khagendra Chakravarty of Bankura Police Station. Shri Saha was produced in my court and was discharged. Formal communication follows."

12.53 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON SUBORDINATE LEGISLATION

NINTH REPORT

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN (Kangra): I beg to present the Ninth Report of the Committee on Subordinate Legislation.

12.53½ hrs.

PRESIDENTIAL AND VICE-PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS (AMENDMENT) BILL

(i) Report of Joint Committee

SHRI S. A. KADER (Bombay-Central-South): I beg to present the Report of the Joint Committee on the Bill to amend the Presidential and Vice-Presidential Elections Act, 1952.

(ii) Evidence

SHRI S. A. KADER: I beg to lay on the Table the record of evidence tendered before the Joint Committee on the Bill to amend the Presidential and Vice-Presidential Elections Act, 1952.

12.54 hrs.

ELECTION TO COMMITTEE

Animal Welfare Board

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH): I beg to move:

"That in pursuance of Section 5(1)(i) of the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1960, the members of this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, four members from among themselves to serve as members of the Animal Welfare Board for the next term commencing from the date of election, subject to the other provisions of the said Act."

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That in pursuance of Section 5(1)(i) of the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1960, the members of this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, four members from among themselves to serve as members of the Animal Welfare Board for the next term commencing from the date of election, subject to the other provisions of the said Act."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): It is about time they form a human-welfare board because half the country is starving.

12.55 hrs.

PRESS COUNCIL (AMENDMENT) BILL*

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Press Council Act, 1965.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Press Council Act, 1965."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL: I introduce the Bill.

12.55½ hrs.

STATEMENT *RE.* PRESS COUNCIL (AMENDMENT) ORDINANCE, 1973

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL): I beg to lay on the Table an explanatory statement (Hindi and English versions) giving reasons for immediate legislation by the Press Council (Amendment) Ordinance, 1973, as required under rule 71(1) of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-5730/73].

*Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II, Section 2, dated 19-11-73.

12.56 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

(i) Retrenchment of Employees in Food Corporation of India

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: (Chirayinkil): With your kind permission, may I draw the attention of the Government to the alarming situation which has arisen in the Food Corporation of India. Everyday the unrest among the employees is mounting, especially after the retrenchment of 8000 employees. Sir, I am only one of those who want the streamlining of the whole organizational set-up of the Food Corporation.

There are a few thousands of people who have been recruited on a regular basis and they have had no intimation that they will be retrenched etc. Even though there are 4,000 people like that, they are facing this situation and these people have been recruited by the FCI with the hope that they will continue in their present jobs. When they joined the FCI they left their earlier jobs. They have been deprived of their earlier jobs and now this present occupation under the FCI. They have not made any job evaluation or study of the job situation. About 167 seats in the godowns and technical cadres, in coverage space alone, are lying vacant and in open storage there are more vacancies which can be absorbed. The management is taking only arbitrary decision. Already there is much tension there. I hope that the Government will come out within statement to as to how far the tension can be reduced and the functioning of the FCI can be normalised.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): Calling Attention should be admitted on this.

श्री मधु लिमये (बांका) अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस पर तो बहस ही करा दीजिये ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : (मुरैना) आप ने नोटिस दी है लोगों को ।

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): The impression that 4,000 people are to be retrenched is not correct. In fact some of the persons were recruited during the time of wheat procurement with the specific understanding that their employment is temporary for specific period. That staff alone is being affected because there is no work for them. We are very much concerned over it. The expenditure of the FCI should not mount up and consumers should not be penalised. We are trying our level best in the matter. This is what I would like to mention in regard to this subject.

(ii) Cancellation of Flights due to acute shortage of Aviation Fuel

श्री मधु लिमये (बांका) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं नागरिक उड्डयन मंत्री का ध्यान उन समाचारों की ओर दिलाना चाहता हूं जिन में कहा गया है कि ऐवियेशन फ्यूअल के अभाव में इंडियन एयर लाइन्स की अधिकतर उड़ाने बन्द होने वाली हैं और इतना कम इंधन, फ्युअल मिलने वाला है कि जो बड़ी और लम्बी लाइन्स हैं उन के अलावा और शाखाओं पर भी उड़ानों का चलाना मुश्किल हो जायगा ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह जो एक पेट्रोलियम का संकट हमारे ऊपर आया है उसी का ही यह एक पहलू है । पेट्रोलियम मंत्री बैठे हुए हैं, मैं दो, तीन बातों की ओर उन का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूं । अभी तक इस सदन को विश्वास में ले कर यह नहीं बताया

[श्री मधु लिमये]

गया कि सऊदी अरेबिया और दूसरे अरब देशों ने, हम को जो क्रूड आयल मिलता था, उस में कितने प्रतिशत की कमी की है ? सरदार स्वर्ण सिंह ने कहा कि हम लोगों ने बातें की हैं और सऊदी अरेबिया का कहना है कि चूंकि हिन्दुस्तान दोस्त राष्ट्र है इस लिये उन के लिये कटौती नहीं की जायगी । तो फिर क्या वजह है कि बम्बई में जो ऐसो की रिफाइनरी है उस ने अपने उत्पादन को 25 प्रतिशत घटाया है । और कालटेक्स और बर्माशैल के बारे में भी सुना है कि उन्हों ने भी उसी तरह अपने उत्पादन में कटौती करने का निर्णय किया है ? तो मैं मंत्री महोदय से सफाई चाहता हूं कि क्रूड आयल सप्लाई के बारे में वास्तव में स्थिति क्या है ? ऐसो, बर्माशैल और काल-टैक्स ने इतने बड़े पैमाने पर कटौती क्यों की है ? ये बड़ी कम्पनियां जो अमरीका और दूसरे देशों की ह उनके पैट्रोल में जो कमी है उस की पूर्ति करती हैं । क्योंकि एक दफा पैट्रोल टैंकर पर चढ़ जाने के बाद कम्पनियों का यह पैट्रोल हो जाता है तो सऊदी अरेबिया का या अरब देशों का उस पर कैसे नियंत्रण रहेगा ? हिन्दुस्तान के हिस्से का पेट्रोल दूसरे देशों को दिया जा रहा है, उसका भी वह खुलासा करें ।

13.00 hrs.

तकरीबन डेढ़ करोड़ मिलियन टन क्रूड हम लोग आयात करते हैं । मुश्किल से सात मिलियन टन असम और गुजरात में आप निकाल पाते हैं । डेढ़ करोड़ हम लोग 500 करोड़ रुपया खर्च करके इस वक्त मंगा रहे हैं । भारत की रिफाइनरीज में जितना क्रूड इस्तेमाल किया जाता है । उसका सात प्रतिशत गायब होता है, वे लासिस हैं । आयात किए पेट्रोल का यह दस प्रतिशत हो जाता है । पांच सौ करोड़ का आयात अगर होना है तो पचास करोड़ रुपया रिफाइनरी लासिस में जाता है । मंत्री महोदय खुलासा करें इसका भी ।

पिछली बार मैंने मंत्री महोदय से पूछा था कि जो सागर सम्राट आपने मंगाया है भूगर्भ शास्त्र की दृष्टि से ज्यालोजिकली बाम्बे हाई के इलाके में तेल की खोज करने के लिए उससे असली बाम्बे हाई के इलाके में आप खोदने के बजाय दूसरे ऐसे इलाके में खोद रहे हैं कि जहां तेल मिलने की सम्भावना कम है । इन बातों का आप खुलासा करें । वर्तमान जो संकट है तेल का इन समस्याओं को पहले हल किए बिना उसका कोई नतीजा नहीं निकलेगा । साथ-साथ कोयले से तेल की भी कोई आपकी योजना है ? कोयला भी आप कहां से निकालेंगे ? शिन्दे साहब से भी मैंने यह पूछा था और आप से भी मैं यह पूछ रहा हूं ।

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): On reading to-day's newspapers, I learn that the highest authority of the Indian Airlines had clearly stated that it was going to affect the flights very seriously. You are aware of the reason why the Burmah-Shell and ESSO were not getting the supplies adequately. That was as a result of the cut in the import of crude. This question was raised sometime back also. And we requested the Minister to tell us whether the Government had finally made up its mind to take over these foreign oil companies. That is the real problem. Unless that is done, they may bully us and they may even shoot us with a double-barrelled gun—one for their profits

second point that I want to ask is this. The trouble is already going on—the trouble is not with Shri Borooah but with Shri Raj Bahadur—with the employees. I can assure you here and now that the employees stand by the Government. After taking advantage of this difficult situation I want to know whether hon. Minister for Civil Aviation, Shri Raj Bahadur will start negotiations immediately with the employees or not. At the same time I request the employees also to realise the gravity of the situation. I want an answer to this from the hon. Minister.

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI D. K. BOROOAH): Sir, I had been asked by the hon. Members, Shri Madhu Limaye and Shri Banerjee, to make a statement under Rule 377 for the shortage of aviation fuel at Bombay resulting in the cancellation of flights. I got the information immediately, and I would like to make a statement on this.

The information in this regard has appeared in the press this morning. This information does not appear to be correct. Sufficient stocks are available even as of now at Santa Cruz airport as well as the storage points of Bombay, in the refineries and in the installations of the oil companies to meet the full requirements of aviation fuel for Indian as well as foreign airlines.

It is confirmed that not a single aircraft has so far been cancelled or given reduced supplies of ATF. There are adequate stocks to meet the normal available requirements. What has been done is that the Indian Airlines has been asked or requested to make a contingency plan which could be put into operation in case the crude supply situation deteriorates. The Indian Airlines has not been requested to cancel any flights, and I reiterate that all that has been done is to have a contingency plan prepared.

So far as the other questions raised by Shri Madhu Limaye are concerned, I would be very happy to provide the information. In fact, in the debate in this House and in the very long debate in the Rajya Sabha, this was very adequately thrashed out. If it is suggested that a discussion is needed....

श्री मधु लिमये : तमाम मुद्दों का खुलासा आप एक वाक्य में कर सकते हैं ।

SHRI D. K. BOROOAH: Not today. This was the information that I got at 11.30 a.m.

श्री मधु लिमये : दो बातों का खुलासा आपने नहीं किया है । पंद्रह लाख टन रिफाइनरी लासिस हैं जिस में पचास करोड का घाटा हो रहा है । सागर सम्राट के बारे में क्या हुआ है । उस समय आपने गलत जवाब दिया था मेरे प्रश्न का ।

श्री देवकान्त बरुआ : गलत सवाल किया होगा, इसलिए गलत जवाब दिया ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : साढ़े दस बजे आप नोटिस देते हैं और मिनिस्टर जवाब देता है । वह कोई एंसाइक्लोपीडिया तो है नहीं ।

श्री मधु लिमये : पचास करोड बचाना चाहता हूं । आप आगे बढ़ रहे हैं । देश के पास पैसा नहीं है । सात प्रतिशत रिफाइनरी लासिस के संबंध में जो पूछा है उसका जवाब दें । नराज बहादुर जी हैं और न देवकान्त बरुआ जी ही जवाब दे रहेहैं । समझ में नहीं आता है क्या हो रहा है ।

श्री देवकान्त बरुआ : स्पीकर के हुकम से इस सदन की कार्रवाई चलती है आपके हुकम से नहीं ।

MR. SPEAKER: I am not going to allow it. Let him please sit down. This was only to be raised under Rule 377.

13.6½ hrs.

HOMOEOPATHY CENTRAL COUNCIL BILL—*contd.*

MR. SPEAKER: The House will now take up further consideration of the following motion moved by Shri A. K. Kisku on the 16th November, 1973, namely:—

"That the Bill to provide for the constitution of a Central Council of Homoeopathy and the maintenance of a Central Register of Homoeopathy and for matters connected therewith, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

13.07 hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till Fifteen Minutes Past Fourteen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled at Twenty Minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

HOMOEOPATHY CENTRAL COUNCIL BILL—*contd.*

*SHRI J. MATHA GOWDER: (Nilgiris): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I was saying on Friday last, when the Bill was taken up for discussion, that the Congress Government at the Centre had taken 25 years to introduce the Homoeopathy Central Council Bill for the development of Homoeopathy in the country. In Tamil Nadu, the Congress Party Government did not take any interest either in the development of homoeopathy or in the welfare of homoeopathic practitioners for twenty long years. The D.M.K. Government immediately after coming to power, got the Homoeopathy Council Bill enacted and now the Council has also been set up.

There are about 1 lakh of homoeopathic practitioners in Tamil Nadu. They are all Members of the Homoeopathy Medical Practitioners Association, which was formed as early as 1945. As there was no State Council in Tamil Nadu and as there was no Homoeopthy College also happily now the D.M.K. Government in Tamil Nadu has decided to set up shortly a Homoeopathy College—they all got themselves registered either with the Bihar State Board or with the Andhra State Board. If you look at the second Schedule of this bill, you will find that only those practitioners who had got themselves registered with the Bihar State Board and with the Andhra State Board from 1971 would become eligible for registration in the Central Register proposed to be started under this Bill. You can very well imagine the plight and disappointment of 1 lakh of Homoeopathy Medical Practitioners in Tamil Naud who got themselves registered with the Bihar State Board and with the Andhra State Board very much earlier than 1971. The Tamil Nadu Homoeopathy Medical Practitioners Association represented before the Joint Committee that Clauses 13 and 21 as also the second Schedule of the Bill should be so amended as to enable them to become members of the Central Register. They also wanted as an alternative that the Tamil Nadu Homoeopathy Council Act should be treated on par with the Acts of other States so that they can get themselves registered in the Central Register. I am unhappy to find that the Joint Committee has not considered favourably their suggestions. For no fault of theirs, I am afraid that they might be handicapped.

I would appeal to the hon. Deputy Minister of Health that he should bestow his personal attention on the problem of one lakh of Homoeopathy Medical Pratitioners in Tamil Nadu and bring forward suitable amendments to Sections 13 and 21 as also to Second Schedule of the Bill. If that is not feasible, he should bring the Tamil Nadu Homoeopathy Council Act on par with the Acts of other States,

*The Original Speech was delivered in Tamil.

which alone can solve the problem of the Tamil Nadu Homoeopathy Medical Practitioners.

In his introductory speech, the hon. Minister stated that during the fifth Five Year Plan period an All India Institute of Homoeopathy Medical Research will be set up. I appeal to him that this must be done during the Fifh Plan period without fail. On no account this proposal should be postponed to the Sixth Five Year Plan. Similarly, I would also request him to initiate proposals for having a least one Homoeopathy Medical College in all the States of the country, which will prevent the future generation from the fate that has overtaken the Tamil Nadu Homoeopathy Medical Practitioners.

I would now refer to another important point. I am sorry to say that as per the Second Schedule the Homoeopathy Medical Practitioners who have gone through the four-year Degree course in a College and those practitioners who have got diplomas and certificates like D.H.S, D.H.B., and C.H.P. just after a short course of six months or so for the sole purpose of getting themselves registered with the State Board are being treated on par. The membership of the Central Homoeopathy Council proposed to be set up under this Bill will compose of 40 per cent nomination by the Central Government and 60 per cent through election. It might happen that the Diploma and Certificate holders will come in majority both in 40 per cent nomination and 60 per cent election. The objective of the Central Homoeopathy Council to bring about a uniform standard of education in Homoeopathy medicine will be set at naught if the majority of the Council is composed of Diploma and Certificate Holders. You cannot also blame the Practitioners with Degrees, if they are violently agitated over this question. I am afraid that in such a set instead of Homoeopathy only politics will grow. I request the hon. Deputy Minister of Health that he should try to remove the genuine misgivings of the Homoeopathy Medical Practitioners who have got their Degrees after four years. I am sorry that the Government should have brought such a half-baked legislative measure for the development of Homoeopathy in our country, which alone can reach the poorest of the poor living in the remote corners of our vast country.

I request the hon. Minister of Health to give earnest consideration to the suggestions I have made.

With these words, I conclude.

श्री मूलचन्द डागा (पाली) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इस बिल का स्वागत करता हूं और मैं चाहता हूं कि इस में जो मैंने संशोधन रखे हैं उन को आप मानने का कष्ट करें ।

यह मैं समझ नहीं पाया जो इस की परिभाषा के अंदर आप ने कुछ बातें लिखी हैं, आप ने कहा है :

"Homoeopathy means the

Homoeopathic system of medicine and includes the use of Biochemic remedies".

होम्योपैथिक के जो फाउंडर हैं डा० सैम्युएल हनीमैन उस ने जो किताब लिखी है ओरिजिन आफ मैडिसिन, उस के अंदर 115 मैडिसिन्स उस ने प्रेस्क्राइब की हैं उस को आप ने क्या महत्ता दी है सिवाय इस के कि आप ने बायोकेमिक को मान्यता दे दी ? लेकिन आप ने एक दृष्टिकोण को छोड़ दिया जो सब से ज्यादा जरूरी था डा० हनीमैन के सिद्धांतों के अनुसार जिन्होंने शिक्षा प्राप्त की उन संस्थाओं को आप ने नेग्लेक्ट कर दिया । 1908 में जो संस्थाएं थीं और उस के पहले जो बंगाल में संस्थाएं थी उन को आप ने माना अपने

[श्री मूल चन्द डागा]

शेड्यूल में लेकिन और उन सारी संस्थाओं को आप ने नेग्लेक्ट कर दिया जैसे होम्योपैथिक ट्रेनिंग जो मुरादाबाद में होती थी 1908 तक, उनको आपने सैकिंड शैड्यूल में शामिल नहीं किया और आपने उसको एक्सक्ल्यड कर दिया। हनीमैन के जो सिद्धांत थे जो इसका फाउंडर था जिन्होंने इस बात को बढ़ाया उसको आपने एक्सक्ल्यूड किया और जो बंगाल के अन्दर संस्थायें थीं, राजस्थान का तो कहीं नाम ही नहीं, फर्स्ट, सैकिंड या थर्ड शैड्यल में लेकिन वैस्ट बंगाल में सैंट्रल होम्योपैथिक कालेज कलकत्ता जिनकी डिग्री 1910 के अन्दर थी उनको आपने रखा है मगर हैनिमेनियन मेडीकल कालेज मुरादाबादके अन्दर जो ट्रेनिंग होती थी जहां पर कि हजारों विद्यार्थी ट्रेन होते थे, पांच हजार उनके विद्यार्थी ट्रैंड हैं और उन्होंने 1908 के गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया एक्ट के अन्दर शिक्षा प्राप्त की थी उनको आपने एक्सक्ल्यूड कर दिया। जिन्होंने ठीक मैडीसिन का काम किया और जिनकी रिपोर्ट है इसकी वावत उनको आपने पहले ही निकाल दिया है और आपने एक डैफीनीशन दे दी है ;

"recognised medical qualification" means any of the medical qualification, in Homoeopathy, included in the Second or the Third Schedule."

अब तो बड़ा लिमिटेड आप ने स्कोप कर दिया है। कोई लंदन से पढ़ कर आए होम्योपैथी में और दो महीने की उस की ट्रेनिंग हो लंदन की, वह तो प्रैक्टिस कर सकता है।

But what about those who have been practising for the last ten or fifteen years in this country?

उन के ऊपर आप ने रेस्ट्रिक्शन लगा दिया। यह जो आप ने थर्ड शेड्यूल के अंदर रखा है, इनकी क्वालीफिकेशन क्या है ? व्हाट क्वालीफिकेशन डू दे होल्ड ? ऐसा मालूम होता है कि इस में कुछ वेस्टेड इन्टेरेस्ट वाले लोग हैं।

अब यह डी०एफ०होम., एम० एफ० होम. और एफ० एफ० होम फेलो आफ दि फैकल्टी आफ होम्योपैथी लंदन से पढ़ कर आ गए, दो महीने तक ट्रेनिंग ली होम्योपैथी की ओर उन को कह दिया कि यैस, यू आर एलाउड टु प्रक्टिस। इन का फर्स्ट शेड्यूल में नाम है। वट व्हाट एवाउट दोज पीपुल, मैं ने कहा कि कुछ आदमी ऐसे हैं जिन के नाम नहीं हैं, व्हाट बिल यू डू विद देम ? आप ने उन को एक्सक्लूड कर दिया है। क्लाज 15 सब-क्लाज (2) देखिए :

"No person, other than a practitioner of Homoepathy who possesses a recognised medical qualification and is enrolled on a State Register of the Central Register of Homoeopathy,...."

Fistly, he must have the qualifications. Then. he must be enrolled. These two qualifications are essential. If he does not hold these two qualifications he will not be entitled to issue any certificate and he will not be entitled to take part in elections.

जो पन्द्रह-पन्द्रह साल से सर्विस कर रहे हैं he will not be able to do any of these things once this Bill is passed.

जिन के पास डिप्लोमा नहीं है, मैं एक बात कहता हूं, हिन्दुस्तान में इलाज और इंसाफ दोनों में बड़ी कठिनाई है। इलाज करने वालों

का मन देखना चाहिए । डाक्टर हो सकता है लेकिन सेवा भावी नहीं बन सकता है । कुछ डाक्टर कमाने के लिए होते हैं । डाक्टर का मन, डाक्टर की सेवा करने की भावना देखनी चाहिए । बीस बीस और पन्द्रह पन्द्रह साल के जो पुराने हैं उन को तो आप ने एक्सक्लूड कर दिया और दूसरों के लिए शेड्यूल बन कर उस में कह दिया :

"shall hold office as Homoeopathic physician". What about one who has been practising for the last fifteen years. If he does not hold any diploma, you say 'please get out, you are not holding a diploma'. I say that he has experience of so many years because he has been practising in the villages. You say he does not possess a diploma; let him go to London and get a diploma within two weeks; then he can pratice."

मैं यह नहीं समझ पाया, आप ने यह जो कहा है

"No person, other than a practitioner of Homoeopathy who possesses a recognised medical qualification and is enrolled." Here I would suggest that you should use the word "or" in place of "and". That will do.

फिर 31 में देखिए । यह जो फंडामेंटल राइट्स हैं हमारे उन को क्यों आप खत्म कर रहे हैं ? यह 31 में आप क्या कर रहे हैं :

"No suit, prosecution or other legal proceeding shall lie against the Government, the Central Council.."

आप अपने आप को बचा लीजिए, लेकिन आप तो अगले को भी बचा रहे हैं

"...the Central Council or a Board or any committee thereof or any officer or servant of the Government or the Central Council or the Board or the Committee aforesaid for anything which is in good faith done..."

इस का मतलब हम कहीं जा ही नहीं सकते । We are debarred from going to the court. What is the definition of "good faith"?

यहां अच्छा कानून आप ने बना दिया । आप गलती करें और कहें कि you please do not go to any court.

यह गुडफथ की कौन जांच करेगा

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have been listening to his speech. He has taken ten minutes for what could have been said in two minutes.

श्री मूलचन्द डागा :

"State Register of Homoeopathy means...."

आप ने इसके अन्दर लिखा है —

"The right of a person to practise Homoeopathy in a State...."

Here, I have suggested one amendment.

मैं इस अमेंडमैंट का समर्थन करता हूं ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (मुरैना) : उपाध्यक्ष जी, आप जो बिल सदन के सामने लाये हैं उस का उद्देश्य है होम्योपैथी का अधिक से अधिक फैलाव हो, अधिक से अधिक लोगों को उस का लाभ मिले । केन्द्र सरकार इस का विकास चाहती है । क्या केन्द्र सरकार राज्यों को भी आदेश देगी कि वे भी अपने अपने राज्यों में इस का विकास करें । ताकि अधिक से अधिक लोगों को इस का लाभ मिले ? परन्तु सरकार ने इस में इस का कोई उल्लेख

[श्री हकम चन्द कछवाय]

नहीं किया है, इस पर कितनी धनराशि सरकार खर्च करेगी ? यदि राज्य सरकारें इस पद्धति को फैलाने में, इस के द्वारा अधिक लोगों को लाभ पहुंचाने में सहयोग नहीं देती हैं तो क्या सरकार उन को दी जाने वाली मदद में, अनुदान में कटौती करेगी ? यदि राज्य सरकार इस को अपने यहां लागू करती हैं तो सरकार उन्हें अधिक से अधिक सहयोग देकर इस का विकास कराये।

जहां तक पाठयक्रम की बात है, इस में कोई समानता नहीं है। कहीं 2 वर्ष का पाठयक्रम है, कहीं 4 वर्ष का। मैं सरकार से निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि सब जगह 4 वर्ष का पाठयक्रम करें। जिस से समानता आये।

जिस डाक्टर का जहां रजिस्ट्रेशन हुआ हो उस को यह भी अधिकार दिया जाय कि वह किसी भी प्रदेश में जा कर प्रैक्टिस कर सके। इस समय इस पर पाबन्दी है। यदि कोई व्यक्ति दिल्ली में रजिस्टर्ड है और यहां योग्य माना जाता है, वह यदि बम्बई जाता है तो योग्य नहीं माना जाता—यह ठीक नहीं है। मेरा निवेदन है कि सरकार इस प्रतिबन्ध को हटाये। जिस का नाम एक बार रजिस्टर हो चुका हो, उसे सब प्रकार को छूट हो, किसी भी प्रदेश में जा कर प्रैक्टिस कर सके।

जो सरकारी कर्मचारी होम्योपैथी के द्वारा अपना इलाज करवाते हैं उन के बिलों का भुगतान नहीं किया जाता। होम्योपैथी सबसे सस्ता इलाज है। इस बिल में ऐसा कोई उल्लेख नहीं है कि सरकारी कर्मचारी के होम्योपैथी के इलाज का बिल सरकार भुगतान करेगी। सरकार को यह भुगतान करना चाहिये, इस को रोकने का कोई अर्थ नहीं है।

जहां तक अधिक से अधिक अस्पताल खोलने की बात है—आप ने इस बिल में यह नहीं दर्शाया है कि देश में कितने बड़े पैमाने पर होम्योपैथी के अस्पताल खोलना चाहते हैं। मैं चाहता हूं कि मंत्री महोदय इस बहस का जवाब देते समय इस बात को पूरा उल्लेख करें कि इस सम्बन्ध में आने वाले भविष्य में उन की क्या योजना है। कितने बड़े पैमाने पर वे इस देश में होम्योपैथी के अस्पताल और दवाखाने खोलने जा रहे हैं—इस बात का उल्लेख करें। आप इस काम पर कितना खर्च करने जा रहे हैं—इस बात का उल्लेख भी इस में नहीं किया गया है। चलते-फिरते दवाखाने भी आज के जीवन में बहुत जरूरी हैं। हर व्यक्ति 3–4 रुपये का इंजेक्शन नहीं लगवा सकता। यह मानी हुई बात है कि देश में होम्योपैथी इलाज इतना सस्ता है जो कोई भी व्यक्ति सरलता से ले सकता है। आज कोई भी एलोपैथी डाक्टर देहात में जाने के लिये तैयार नहीं होता है, वे 10 प्रकार की अड़चनें बतलाते हैं, क्योंकि उन का पालनपोषण ऐसे वायु-मण्डल में हुआ है कि वे शहरों में ही रहना पसन्द

करते हैं, बड़े-बड़े चमकदार शहरों में रहना चाहते हैं और देहातों में जाना पसन्द नहीं करते । इस लिये जो डाक्टर-ऐलोपैथी के देहातों में नहीं जाते हैं उन की जगह पर होम्योपैथी के डाक्टरों को भेजिये, वहां अधिक से अधिक दवाखाने खोलिये । इस समय जो दवाखाने खुले हुए हैं उन में दवाइयां नहीं मिलती हैं, पर्याप्त मात्रा में दवाइयां नहीं हैं, मुझे नहीं मालूम कि ऐसा क्यों है ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: This is something different.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : इस समय जो स्थिति है, वह यह है कि दवाइयां नहीं मिलतीं । वहां पर उपयुक्त दवाइयां मिलें, आप एसी व्यवस्था करें ।

आप जो बिल लाये हैं, मैं उस का स्वागत करता हूं—लेकिन साथ ही साथ यह भी निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि होम्योपैथी के डाक्टरों का वेतन एलोपैथी के डाक्टरों से कम नहीं होना चाहिये । इस समय उन के वेतन में जो अन्तर हैं, उस से बड़ी ईर्ष्या पैदा हो रही है । आप ऐलोपैथी के डाक्टरों को बहुत अच्छा वेतन देते हैं—इस लिये होम्योपैथी के डाक्टर का वेतन किसी प्रकार से भी कम नहीं होना चाहिये । यदि कम होगा तो आप अपने उद्देश्य में सफल नहीं हो पायेंगे । इन के साथ किसी प्रकार का भेदभाव नहीं होना चाहिये, जो व्यवहार आज आप ऐलोपैथी के डाक्टरों के साथ करते हैं, वही व्यवहार इन के साथ भी होना चाहिये ।

डा० संकटा प्रसाद (मिसरिख): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, होम्योपैथी सैन्ट्रल कान्सिल बिल लाने के लिये मैं सरकार तथा मंत्री महोदय को बधाई देना चाहता हूं । यद्यपि यह बिल बहुत देर में आया, बहुत पहले आना चाहिये था—होम्योपैथी के साथ यह इनजस्टिस की गई हैं । यदि यह बिल पहले लाया गया होता तो होम्योपैथी के द्वारा जनता की और अधिक सेवा की जा सकती थी । यह बिल अनेकों कमेटियों में बहुत दिनों तक पड़ा रहा । इस के पहले राज्य सभा में आया था । उस के बाद सिलैक्ट कमेटी बनी । सौभाग्य से मैं भी उस कमेटी का सदस्य था । वह सिलैक्ट कमेटी काफी दिनों तक बैठी, होम्योपैथी के अनेक विशेषज्ञों से राय ली गई, एविडेन्स ली गई और बहुत गहराई से इस बिल पर काफी दिनों तक विचार किया गया । अनेकों मत हमारे सामने आये । इस तरह से बहुत गहराई से, बहुत व्यापक रूप से इस पर विचार किया जा चुका है । अब यह एक बहुत काम्प्रीहैन्सिव बिल बन गया है और मैं समझता हूं कि अब इस में किसी प्रकार के अमेंडमेंट की जरूरत नहीं है ।

यह सही है कि अभी भी अनेकों लोग इस में तबदीलियों के बारे में कहना चाहते हैं । लेकिन जहां तक होम्योपैथीक एजूकेशन के स्टैण्डाइजेशन की बात हैं, उस के लिये इस में किसी अमेंडमेंट की

[डा० संकटा प्रसाद]

की जरूरत नहीं है । वैसे होम्योपैथी की तरक्की के लिये मैं सरकार से निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि हिन्दुस्तान के अनेक भागों में रिसर्च सैन्टर्स खोले । इस की पूरी तरक्की के लिये दिल्ली में एक नेशनल इंस्टीचूट खोला जाय जिसके माध्यम से होम्योपैथी की देख-रेख हो सके । मेरा यह भी निवेदन है कि हर प्रदेश में कम से कम एक यूनीवर्सिटी में होम्योपैथी की फैकल्टी खोली जानी चाहिये ।

जहां तक रूरल हैल्थ स्कीम का ताल्लुक हैं आज ऐलोपैथी के डाक्टर गांवों में जाना नहीं चाहते हैं । जो डिस्पैंसरीज खुलती हैं उन के दर्वाजे तो खुले रहते हैं लेकिन डिस्पेंसिंग का रास्ता बन्द रहता है । होम्योपैथी के द्वारा ग्रामीण जनता की अधिक सेवा की जा सकती है। यह इतना सस्ता इलाज हैं—लेकिन इतना एफिशियेंट और अच्छा इलाज हैं—कि गांव के लोगों को इस से अधिक फायदा पहुंच सकता हैं। आज हिन्दुस्तान में ऐसे बहुत से इलाके हैं जहां इलाज के साधन नहीं हैं । दूर दूर के क्षेत्रों जहां रेलवे लाइन नहीं है, बसें नहीं हैं, चिकित्सा सुविधाओं का अभाव हैं, वहां होम्योपैथी के अस्पताल खोले जाने चाहिये । अगर हमें होम्योपैथी के स्टैन्डर्ड को बढ़ाना है, अगर हमें इस से अधिक फायदा लोगों को पहुंचाना है, करोड़ों लोगों को फायदा पहुंचा रहा हैं, लेकिन अगर और तरक्की करनी हैं तो यह बिल मैं समझता हूं कि बहुत अच्छा हैं, इस में किसी तरह के अमेंडमेंट की जरूरत नहीं हैं, ऐसे ही पास होना चाहिये । इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूं ।

SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH (Sidhi): Sir, I rise to commend the Bill to the House. This is a Bill which has been delayed for quite a while and what we felt was that this Bill should have been taken up long ago. Back since the sixteenth century when people were being held by physicians as a cure for their sicknesses, any development in this science was frowned upon by them, the art of the physician has always looked down upon any advancement in the science. It has been the rule that the majority of the physicians always looked down upon any new innovation in treatment. Homoeopathy unfortunately has been suffering a similar fate. In this connection there can be no two opinions about the fact that with the large population and with our poverty the present methods of treatment are beyond the capacity of our people. If some strong base is laid for homoeopathy it would be for the good of the people.

While speaking on this Bill one hon. Member has raised his objection to Section 15 wherein some people are debarred from registering or practising homoeopathy under this Act. I would like to draw his attention to a further perusal of the same section wherein under Sec. 3, part C, it is specifically mentioned that any person whatsoever who has been practising homoeopathy for the last 5 years before the formation of the Central Council would be entitled to be registered. That should obviously put at rest this objection of the honourable Member.

I feel however, Section 31 goes against the grain of Foundamental Rights, wherein it debars any judicial

Proceedings against the Central Council, the Government or the Board or any officer thereof for any action which is taken in good faith under this Act.

I believe this is something which is put forward as a protective measure for this newly formed organisation which one hopes would give uniformity of education and practice to homoeopathy in this country, but I would still say, Sir, that this is a matter which can be examined again by this august House, as soon as any obstruction in its functioning is brought to notice, in the nature of any possible impediment because of this section.

In the end, Sir, I would only say, there could be no difference of opinion about this Bill. It is for the benefit of the poorer sections of this country. I hope that this Bill will receive the prompt and unanimous support of this honourable House. It is only under homoeopathy that the general people in this country can look forward to a healthy and meaningful life.

SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH (Inner Manipur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I rise to support this Bill. While doing so, I would like to make a few observations.

The underlying principle before this Bill is that on the one hand we want to systematize and standardise the practice and promotion of the system of homoeopathy and on the other, we want to show the due respect to all the systems other than the allopathic system.

I would like to draw the attention of the Government and the House that in this country today as also all over the world that among the different systems of medicines, allopathy has been universally accepted. However, as the climate differs from place to place and the individual acceptability of the same medicine prescribed for the same disease also differs from individual to individual in the world and, particularly, in our own country where we have different climates and different food habits and so many other different situations, we feel the need for the encouragement of different systems of medicines. The system of homoeopathy, as we have seen is the need of the hour. And this measure is also to standardise and control its practice and dispensaries. It is true that this measure will have all the advantages but, the people may like to go to allopathic doctors who still are out of their reach in spite of the wide arrangements that Government have made in respect of public health. There are difficult areas where modern medical facilities are yet to reach. In such a situation, homeopathy and other systems of indigeneous medicines, namely, ayurveda, nature cure, Unani and other systems of Indian medicines that are available in different regions of the country should be made available to the people. The need for this is still there and therefore, may I request the Government of India that while establishing the Central Council of Homeopathy, we should not stop at that rather, we should see that we control the standards of the doctors. Also we should take measure for education of the general public in this respect. Medical treatment is more or less a matter of mental attitude at some stage. The medical practice is to provide on the one hand physical care and on the other mental security. One has to have a certain confidence in this system. When we find a number of systems like allopathy, homeopathy, ayurveda, unani and nature were and so many other systems prevailing in this country, the people need a certain guidance and education. For that Government has to come to the rescue of the common people, particularly, to the rescue of the people inhabiting in the backward areas where the system of allopathy cannot reach. To-day the allopathic doctors social and economic values have gone up so

[Shri N. Tombi Singh]

much that the best boy or the girl in any family or in any society is rushing in for this system of medical education. It shows that they get qualified duly and they are able to establish their career. But their relations with the general public, particularly, with the poorer sections of the people require to be improved still.

With these words I support this Bill and I would request the Government to bring forward such measures as would encourage other systems of indigenous medicines.

With these words I support the Bill.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, first of all, I should like to congratulate Shri Satish Samanta who brought forward a Resolution for recognition of the system of Indian medicines. We all know that the allopathic doctors have a peculiar attitude towards the system of homoeopathic medicines. But it is also a fact that in our poor country, everywhere, in all parts of the country, there are innumerable homoeopathic doctors and they are practising and in fact, in some cases where the allopath could not do anything, a miracle has been done by these homoeopath doctors. My hon. friend Shri S. M. Banerjee is reminding me of Dr. S. K. Das and and Dr. Majumdar whose fees were much more than those of the allopaths. There are many such homoeopathic doctors who are practising. I have found that in my case also, the treatment by the homoeopathic doctor has done miracles where the allopaths could not do anything at all. I am mentioning this because some people say that the homoeopathic system is not scientific, and many allopath doctors are talking in a sooffing manner as if this is not a science at all.

I, therefore, congratulate our elder Member Shri S. C. Samanta who had drawn the attention of the Government to this matter long before. I welcome this Bill, because for the first time, Government are giving recognition to the homoeopathic system of medical treatment. I welcome this Bill for another reason namely that our country is poor, and this method is very cheap, and the medicine also is very cheap, and, therefore, where the allopath cannot reach, the homoeopathic doctor can do very well. Thus, this system is beneficial to the villages and to the poorer people.

So far, anybody could claim to be a homoeopath and practise this system and give medicines to the common people and the poor people. I am glad that not only have Government given recognition but they are also forming a Central Council for giving recognition, and for establishing a training system and for bringing about uniformity of practice by all the recognised doctors. But it appears to me that this Bill is incomplete in its object and purpose.

It is said that all kinds of help should be given not only for training and for recognition but for establishing this council. The main things which are important in this connection are firstly, recognised doctors, secondly, giving proper training, and thirdly the setting up of research centres all over the country. Unless research centres are set up in different parts of the country, even if you give training and give degrees to the recognised homoeopathic doctors, they will not be able to fulfil their objectives and practise properly.

In this Bill there is no provision for any hospital. At least some experimental hospitals should be set up in different parts of the country, at least a few in each State, by the Government for homoeopathy.

Government should do something to ensure medicines of proper quality being supplied to the people. There are spurious medicines in homoeopathy today. In my case, whenever any prescription is given by a homoeopathic doctor, I have to run to those medical stores which supply products manufactured in Germany or America, because in those countries, this system is recognised very much and therefore there are very qualified manufacturers of homoeopathic and biochemic medicines there.

Therefore, I wish that some provision regarding control on the manufacture of homoeopathic and biochemic medicines had been there in this Bill. In fact, Government themselves should have come forward to set up certain manufacturing companies for this purpose. Or, at least, they should have set up some control over the companies which manufacture these medicines and see that spurious homoeopathic medicines are not manufactured but the proper quality of medicines is prepared and supplied in adequate quantity to the people. It should be of uniform quality, it should be cheap for the common people and it should be very beneficial to hospitals and research centres. There should also be control over the manufacture of homoeopathic drugs. All these things are essential to make this Bill effective.

15.00 hrs.

श्री बन्शूलाल बन्जारकर (दुर्ग) : हमारा देश एक गरीब देश है। हम लोग कुछ ऐसे प्रयत्न करत प्रतीत होते हैं जिससे एलोपैथी और बायोकैमिक का ही प्रचार हो सके। अगर हमने ऐसा किया तो इसका अर्थ जनता में यह लगाया जाएगा कि यह जो विधेयक है वह जनता विरोधी है क्यों कि सस्ती जो दवाइयां हैं उनकी मान्यता समाप्त हो जाएगी और उनकी व्यवस्था नहीं हो पाएगी। बहुत अर्से तक इस विधेयक पर विचार होता रहा है। यह सिलेक्ट कमेटी के पास भी गया था और वहां पर भी इस पर विचार हुआ है। वहां जो होम्योपैथी की परिभाषा थी उसको ही बदल दिया गया और इसका परिणाम यह हुआ है कि जो असली होम्योपैथी दवाइयां हैं और जिन की संख्या पंद्रह सौ के ऊपर है उनको मान्यता प्राप्त नहीं रहेगी। जो बायोकैमिक की दवाइयां हैं इसके अनुसार उनको ही मान्यता मिलेगी। इसका परिणाम यह होगा कि जितनी अभी दवाइयां होम्योपेथी नाम से हैं और जिनका प्रयोग डाक्टर लोग पंद्रह या बीस साल से करते आ रहे हैं खास कर ग्रामीण इलाकों में और जिन के जरिये गरीब लोगों का इलाज वे करते आ रहे हैं, उनकी मान्यता समाप्त हो जाएगी। अगर राज्य सभा ने इसको जल्दी से पास कर दिया हो तो इसका मतलब यह नहीं है कि हम भी उस पर मुहर लगा दें। मेरा सरकार से अनुरोध है कि इसको परिभाषा में ऐसा परिवर्तन करें जिससे कि होम्योपैथी की जो दूसरी दवाइयां हैं उनकी मान्यता समाप्त न होने पाए। मूल विधेयक जो 1971 का था और उस में जो परिभाषा दी गई थी या तो उसी परिभाषा को रहने दिया जाए या फिर इसको इस तरह से कर दिया जाए।

"'Homoeopathy' means a system founded by Dr. Samuel Hahneman and also homoeopathic system of medicines which includes use of biochemic remedies".

[श्री चन्दू लाल चन्द्राकर]

जब तक इसकी परिभाषा में परिवर्तन नहीं किया जाता है तब तक इसका अर्थ यह होगा कि गरीबों को जो सस्ती दवाइएं मिलती थीं वे उनको न मिल पाएं । अगर हम इसको मान लेते हैं तो इसका मतलब यह भी होगा कि कंसिक्वूएंशल चेंजिज़ हमें इस बिल में करनी पड़ें । मेरा अनुरोध आपसे यह है कि आप प्रेस्टीज पर खड़े न रहें और यह न कहें कि चूंकि राज्य सभा ने इसको पास कर दिया है इस वास्ते हमें इसको पास करने में देरी नहीं करनी चाहिए । इस विधेयक का जनता से बहुत अधिक सम्बन्ध रहेगा और कितने ही हजार डाक्टर जो गांवों में काम कर रहे हैं, सस्ती दवाएं उपलब्ध कर रहे हैं वे इससे वंचित हो जाएंगे । इस वास्ते यदि थोड़ी देर हो भी जाती है इसको पास करने में तो उसकी चिन्ता न करते हुए उचित संशोधनों के साथ ही इसको हमें पास करना चाहिए । डेफीनीशन को हम को बदल देना चाहिए । तभी सदन को संतोष हो सकेगा, ऐसा मैं मानता हूं । सरकार यह भी कह सकती है कि ज्वायंट सिलेक्ट कमेटी ने इसको पास किया है और उसके बाद राज्य सभा ने पास किया है । लेकिन इस तरह का तर्क देना मैं समझता हूं कि ठीक नहीं होगा ।

अन्त में मैं इतना ही निवेदन करूंगा कि सरकार इस बिल की परिभाषा में परिवर्तन

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU): Sir, I would like to thank all the members who have participated in the discussion and showed their interest in support of this Bill. On behalf of Government, I convey to them our very sincere thanks for the support they have rendered. In this connection, I would also like to thank the members of the Joint Committee who had given their time and worked hard to make our work so much easier here now. But for their work and assistance, we would not have been able to bring this Bill so quickly before the Rajya Sabha as well as before the Lok Sabha today.

Homoeopathy, as so many Members have pointed out, has gained ground on a very solid footing, having its scientific basis and also its popularity among the people not only in the rural areas but everywhere. As far as the question of legislation is concerned, we find from the year 1937 there had been attempts from time to time to get the legislative recognition here in Parliament as well as in the different State Governments. In 1937, Mr. Gyasuddin had moved a resolution in the Legislative Assembly regarding recognition for homoeopathy Then in 1948, our elderly friend, Shri Satish Chandra Samanta, also had moved a resolution in the Constituent Assembly of India. Thereafter, Shri Mohanlal Saxena had also brought a resolution. In view of these resolutions by Shri Samanta and Shri Mohanlal Saxena, the then Minister of Health, Rajkumari Amrit Kaur, had given some assurance that the whole question of recognition should be gone into thoroughly.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): Which year?

SHRI A. K. KISKU: That was in 1948 Ever since, this was being considered at different levels. In 1968, the Bill on the Indian Council for

Indigenous Medicines and Homoeopathy was introduced, and at that time there was a package of the two systems together, but later, it was found that because there is some fundamental difference between the two, the indigenous systems of medicine having their own scientific basis, and homoeopathy having its own identity, this Bill was brought in, and today we are going to pass it.

Sir, I do not know if I will be able to cover all the points that have been mentioned by the different Members, but I will try to cover them as briefly and as pointedly as possible. Shri S. M. Banerjee has spoken very highly of the homoeopathic system of medicine and has given it very special recognition in the sense that he said some illnesses are not cured by ordinary medicines; in other words, there are some illnesses which are curable only by homoeopathy. In this connection, Shri Banerjee had pointed out as well, as many other Members,—

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Are you answering the points or summarising their speeches?

SHRI A. K. KISKU: I am making some observations on them. The point mentioned by so many Members was that it should be used specifically for the rural health service. The comment I would like to make is that it is not only for the rural people but for anybody, whether in the rural area or in the urban areas. The point is that some people constitutionally respond in a better way to some systems of medicine, this that or the other. The point that the hon. Members were trying to present is that the medicine's curable component should be available to anybody, whomsoever and wheresoever he may be.

Some Members have pointed out that there is a discrimination being meted out by the Government between modern medicine and the homoeopathic system of medicine. I do agree that there was a little more weightage—I should not use the word 'discrimination'—given so far to the modern systems of medicine, but now our mind is more towards giving relief or medical care to the people everywhere and we are trying to get whatever resources are available in whatever science,—whether indigenous, homoeopathy, yoga, nature cure or modern medicine, so that we are able to reach them to the farthest corners of our country. It is not true that there has been discrimination to that extent that it was overlooked totally. Today there are 300 dispensaries all over the country run on homoeopathic lines. There are 30 hospitals. In Delhi, there are three Central Government homoeopathic dispensaries. We are spreading out in the different cities of Calcutta, Bombay, Kanpur, Meerut, Nagpur etc. etc.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: The Kanpur dispensary was to be established, but it was not done. A doctor was appointed, but she was not sent to Kanpur because there was no post.

SHRI A. K. KISKU: I have noted it. This will not happen any more. Not only Kanpur, but in every city we are going to cover under the CGHS, there will be proportional representation to homoeopathy and indigenous systems of medicine.

There are 77 homoeopathic medical colleges all over the country. There is one university faculty at the university of Kanpur. This is very encouraging and it shows that homoeopathy has been given due recognition by the people.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: The Mayor of Kanpur was a Homoeopath.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Kanpur can never be overlooked with you in the House, Mr. Banerjee!

SHRI A. K. KISKU: Today we are trying to give a much wider coverage for the health and medicare of the people. About 12000 practitioners in homoeopathy, institutionally trained, are ready to go into the villages. We are going to have a pilot project to assess in a very scientific way the acceptability of both indigenous systems of medicine and homoeopathy before we can launch our effort for a wider coverage in the fifth plan. We have been sanctioned about Rs. 10 lakhs by the Planning Commission and it will take about three years to complete this assessment, after which I am sure we will be able to give a better coverage of the country.

About the manufacture and import of homoeopathic medicines some comments have been made by some members that it is not being given due weightage. Today in India we have been able to raise the quality and standard of homoeopathic medicines manufactured here. For this purpose, we have established a research centre of a very high order in Calcutta, which is functioning very well. I am sure when this standard homoeopathic pharmacopoeia comes out, we will be in a much better position to ensure better standards of medicine.

As regards research centres, as many hon. Members have pointed out, we would like to have more research centres throughout the country.

Dr. L. N. Pandeya has tabled some amendments on which I am not going to comment now because, I think, when he moves them, I would reply to him at the appropriate time. However, I would like to say one or two things about some of the comments that he made. He said that there is no separate directorate in the different State Governments. May I say, whereas the present position is like that, some States have a very good, excellent directorate and there are some States which are lagging behind? This is exactly the purpose of the Bill so that in all the State Governments we may be able to have a good directorate for the purpose and bring about uniformity in the standards.

Coming to Dr. Kailas's observations, he is not here and I do not think I should comment upon anything in his absence excepting that he has covered on my behalf the question of different categories of practitioners and he has supported the Bill that we have covered all the categories of practitioners under Schedules I, II and III.

I would like to thank our C.P.M. leader, Mr. Halder, for his unreserved support I can only say that his apprehension that Homoeopathy may be crushed by the modern medicine is unfounded because Homoeopathy by its own merit has stood the test throughout these years and I can tell him that it will excel in the years to come. (*Interruptions*) I am not saying as a Bengali. What I am saying is that we are going to open a new chapter for rendering our service in the field of Homoeopathy to the nation in the years to come.

Although Mr. Bhagwat Jha Azad is not here, I would say, he has been a little uncharitable in his comments on modern medicine. The modern medicine has shown its merit through science, through research and, specially, through surgery and we have seen some unprecedented things in the science of medicine today by way of transplantation of heart, kidney and all that. It has been applauded throughout the country.

I would say that from the Government of India's side, there has been a trend of increased allocation for Homoeopathy from the Second Plan period up-to-date. Just to give you the figures, in a very brief way, in the Second Plan period, the total

allocation was Rs. 10.7 lakhs; in the Third Plan period, the total allocation was Rs. 15.1 lakhs and, during the interim period of 1964-65, there was an addition of Rs. 5 lakhs, in the Fourth Plan period, the allocation was Rs. 58.20 lakhs and in the Fifth Plan, it is Rs. 131 lakhs, although we have asked for more to the extent of Rs. 300 lakhs. I hope, we will get the sanction of the Planning Commission soon.

The D.M.K. Member asked for an assurance that the practitioners of homoeopathy in Tamilnadu who have got themselves registered should be recognised. I can only say that the practitioners of Tamilnadu who are registered in other States can apply for registration to their Board which has started registration of such practitioners who have been practising for the last five years.

Two or three hon. Members suggested that the biochemic system of medicine should have a separate identity and it should be mentioned in the Bill. In the definition clause we have stated that biochemy is also included in this.

SHRI MANORANJAN HAZRA (Arambagh): What is he going to do about the establishment of a pharmacopoeia?

SHRI A. K. KISKU: At the time of the introduction of the Bill I have said that we are going to have a standard pharmacopoeia.

May I say that with the constitution of the Cenral Homoeopathic Council there will be a central register which will help us to build up uniform standards and open up new avenues for research and effective implementation of the Act throughout the country? It will also help us to develop proper pharmacopoeia on scientific lines.

With these words, I move this Bill for consideration.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Before I put the question to the vote of the House, I want to say that I am intrigued by two provisions in the Bill with regard to inspectors and visitors in clauses 17 and 18. I have not been able to make out what is the difference in functions between them; they appear to be duplicatory.

SHRI A. K. KISKU: The difference between the reports of the inspector and the visitor is that while the inspector's report has to be forwarded by the Central Council to the University, Board or medical institution which conducts the examination, and after receiving the comments of the university, the Board or the medical institution concerned forwarding to the Central Council the report by Visitors will be treated as confidential and shall only be made availible to the Central Council if the latter requires it or to any other authority as the President of the Council may direct. This is the clarification I can give at this moment.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I do not know. But this appears to be a little intriguing—two sets of people, Inspectors and visitors doing the same thing with the provision that certain reports may be treated as confidential while the others are not. I really do not know. Anyway it is upto the House and the Ministry. I think this has to be carefully looked into. There appears to be a duplication—one set of people practically doing the same job as the other, the only difference being that one report may be confidential while the other report may not be.

SHRI DHAMANKAR (Bhiwandi): At present there are a very few Universities which have got the faculty of homoeopathy. I would like to know from the Minister whether

[Shri Dhamankar]

the Government would allocate more funds in the Fifth Plan to the States and Universities and urge upon them to at least have one university with homoeopathy faculty.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I think this is a little bit outside the scope of the present Bill.

SHRI DHAMANKAR: It is very much within the purview of the Bill, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That relates to administration which may better taken up at the time of discussion of the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Health. This Bill has a limited scope of establishing a Central Council and having a register for that. All these administrative details—how much funds should be allocated, for what, where hospitals or Universities should be set up—all these things do not come within the scope of this Bill.

Now, the question is:

"That the Bill to provide for the constitution of a Central Council of Homoeopathy and the maintenance of a Central Register of Homoeopathy and for matters connected therewith, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2 (Definitions)

DR. LAXMINARAIN PANDEYA (Mandsaur): I beg to move:

Page 2,—

for lines 7 and 8, *substitute*—

' "Homoeopathy" means the system of Medicine founded by Dr. S. Hahnemann subject to organon of medicine which includes Biochemic also;' (3)

SHRI M. C. DAGA (Pali): I beg to move:

Page 2,—

for lines 12 to 14, *substitute*—

' "recognised medical qualification" means any of the medical practitioner whose name is registered in the Central Register of Homoeopathy or State Register of Homoeopathy;" (4)

डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जैसा मैंने इस विधेयक पर विचार करते समय अपने पिछले भाषण में कहा था कि होम्योपैथी को जो परिभाषा यहां पर दी गई है, उस परिभाषा में यद्यपि होम्योपैथी और बायोकैमिक को इन्क्लूड किया गया था, लेकिन उस से यह साफ़ जाहिर नहीं होता कि होम्योपैथी कब और कैसे पैदा हुई, किस के द्वारा प्रारम्भ की गई, कब प्रारम्भ हुई या उस का प्रादुर्भाव कैसे हुआ । इस विधि को परिचालित करने वाले डा० हैनिमैन का नाम इस में अवश्य जोड़ा जाय । ऐसा करने से ही इस की परिभाषा अधिक स्पष्ट हो सकती है । इसी लिये मैंने इस में निम्नलिखित संशोधन प्रस्तुत किया है —

"होम्यौपथी से औषध अन्वेषण-विधि के अध्यधीन डा० एम० हनिमैं द्वारा प्रस्थापित चिकित्सा पद्धति अभिप्रेत है जिस के अन्तर्गत जीव-रसायन भी है ।"

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, सभी माननीय सदस्य इस बात को जानते हैं कि होम्योपैथी एक अलग चिकित्सा पद्धति है और बायोकैमिक एक अलग चिकित्सा पद्धति है । बायोकैमिक के लिए आप अलग से कोई परिषद गठित नहीं

कर रहे हैं, उस को इसी में शामिल किया जा रहा है। इस के लिए अलग से एक परिषद की आवश्यकता थी, क्योंकि यह एक अलग विज्ञान है। लेकिन यदि इस में ही इस को सम्मिलित किया गया है तो उसका अलग से इस में उल्लेख होना चाहिए जैसा कि किया गया है किन्तु साथ ही होम्योपैथी की परिभाषा भी बिल्कुल स्पष्ट होनी चाहिए।

मैं उम्मीद करता हूं कि यह सदन मेरे संशोधन को स्वीकार करेगा।

SHRI M. C. DAGA: He mentions, 'any qualification' which is mentioned in the second or third schedule. Other people who have been practising for 10 or 15 years are excluded. This is the position. I want to point out that this should be amended. It should include any other medical practitioners whose names are registered in the Central Registry of Homoeopathy or State Registry of Homoeopathy.

मैंने कहा है कि जो आप के दूसरे डाक्टर्स हैं, उन का क्या होगा, जिन को इस में इन्क्लूड नहीं किया गया है, न थर्ड शेड्यूल में और न सैकण्ड शेड्यूल में। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि इन के लिए क्या डेफिनीशन होगी? मैंने अपने पहले भाषण में मुरादाबाद के इंस्टीचूट का उल्लेख किया था, उस के 1500 आदमियों को इस प्रकार से एक्सक्लूड कर दिया गया है —यह उचित नहीं है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The point is clear. If you want that any other institution should be included in this list, you should have brought in an amendment to that effect. You can't have just a blanket provision like that. The hon. Minister may reply if he likes.

SHRI A. K. KISKU: Sir, all these points have been gone into in depth by the Joint Select Committee. About definitions, there are only 12 varieties involved in biochemical medicines and these are included in the curriculum and in the practice of homoeopathy. These were considered in depth by the Committee. It is already covered in the Bill and there is nothing more for me to submit.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I think this will satisfy Mr. Daga.

SHRI M. C. DAGA: No, Sir. I am not satisfied.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I will satisfy you The Select Committee went into this whole question thoroughly and it had a look round the country as to which are the institutions in the country which are maintaining a certain standard and which can be given recognition. If however it is within your knowledge that there are some institutions in the country which have been excluded, etc. you can bring forward an amendment that these should also be included. The Schedule can be amended by further addition of more names. Some more names can be added on. But we cannot make a sort of blanket provision.

I will now put amendments moved to Clause 2 to the vote of the House.

Amendments Nos. 3 and 4 were put and negatived

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now the question is:

"That Clause 2 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker]

Clause 3—(*Constitution of Central Council*).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Daga, are you moving your amendment No. 5 to clause 3?

SHRI M. C. DAGA: I am not moving my amendment.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Dr. Pandeya, are you moving your amendment No. 6 to clause 3?

DR. LAXMINARAIN PANDEYA: I move:

'page 3, line 5,—

omit "or other related disciplines".' (6)

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा संशोधन बहुत वास्तविक है और मैं समझता हूं मंत्री महोदय इसे निश्चय ही स्वीकार करेंगे । इसमें जो शब्द हैं वह यह हैं—"जो होम्योपथी तथा अन्य सम्बन्धित शिक्षाओं की बाबत विशेष ज्ञान या व्यावहारिक अनुभव रखते हों " इसमें अन्य शिक्षाओं के बारे में बात कही है लेकिन वाईकेमिक जिसे अन्य सम्बन्धित चिकित्सा शिक्षा में हम मानते हैं उसको इनक्लूड कर लिया है फिर मैं समझता हूं "अन्य सम्बन्धित शिक्षाओं" को इसमें रखने की आवश्यकता ही नहीं थी । क्या होम्योपैथी और वायोकेमिक के अतिरिक्त भी कोई शिक्षा पद्धति है जिसको होम्योपैथी के अन्तर्गत हम रख सकते हैं ? यदि है तो मन्त्री महोदय बताने की कृपा करेंगे । मैं समझता हूं बायोकेमिक को हमने जब परिभाषा में इनक्लूड कर लिया है तो फिर इन शब्दों को यहां पर रखना डुप्लीकेशन होगा । इसलिए इसको यहां से निकाल देना उचित होगा । मैं आशा करता हूं मंत्री महोदय इस संशोधन को अवश्य स्वीकार करेंगे कि धारा 3में अंतिम दो पंक्तियां हैं उनको निकाल दिया जाये ।

SHRI A. K. KISKU: Sir, I am unable to accept this amendment. But, I would like to tell my hon. friend that a certain medicine from homoeopathy is close to that of allopathy. I may give you one example of Natrum Muraticum. This medicine is used by homoeopaths as well as by biochemists. There is such a big closeness to this medicine. So, there is no need for this amendment. I oppose his amendment.

डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडेय : मन्त्री महोदय सम्भवत: मेरी बात समझ नहीं पाये हैं । इन दो पंक्तियों को रखने की आवश्यकता क्या है जब वायोकेमिक को परिभाषा में इनक्लूड कर लिया है । होम्योपैथी से सम्बन्धित जितनी पद्धतियां हैं, यह शब्द रखने की आवश्यकता नहीं है और इनको निकाल दिया जाये तो कोई प्रभाव पड़ने वाला नहीं है ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, the question is:

'Page 3, line 5,—

Omit "or other related disciplines" ' (6)

The motion was negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That clause 3 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted

Clause 3 was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now I come to clauses 4 to 14. There are no amendments. The question is:

"That clauses 4 to 14 stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 4 to 14 were added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, amendment Nos. 7 and 8 to clause 15 by Mr. Daga. Are you moving your amendments, Mr Daga?

SHRI M. C. DAGA: I am not moving my amendments.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That clauses 15 to 25 stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 15 to 25 were added to the Bill.

Clause 26 (*Privileges of persons who are enrolled on the Central Register of Homoeopathy*).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I come to clause 26. Are you moving your amendment Dr. Pandeya?

DR. LAXMINARAIN PANDEYA: I move:

'page 10, lines 22 and 23,—

omit ", with the previous approval of the Government of the State where he intends to practise".' **(9)**

उपाध्यक्ष महोद , मंत्री महोदय मेरी बात को ध्यानपूर्वक सुनेंगे तो अवश्य स्वीकार करेंगे ।

मैं मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान धारा 26(2) की अंतिम दो पंक्तियों की ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं जहां पर उन्होंने कहा है कि यदि एक राज्य का रजिस्टर्ड प्रैक्टीशनर किसी दूसरे राज्य में प्रैक्टिस करना चाहेगा तो उसे उस राज्य सरकार का एप्रूवल लेने के बाद प्रैक्टिस करने की अनुमति दी जायेगी । मैं समझता हूं यह बहुत आपत्तिजनक है । केन्द्रीय परिषद् के रजिस्टर में उसका नाम रजिस्टर होता है और एक राज्य में वह प्रक्टिस करता है तो उसको इस बात का भी अधिकार होना चाहिए कि किसी दूसरे राज्य में भी जा कर वह अपनी प्रैक्टिस कर सके । इसलिए यहां पर यह प्रावधान ठीक नहीं है क्योंकि इसका आशय यह है कि उत्तर प्रदेश का रजिस्टर्ड प्रैक्टीशनर उत्तर प्रदेश में तो चिकित्सा करने में समर्थ है परन्तु महाराष्ट्र में जा कर चिकित्सा नहीं कर सकता है। उत्तर प्रदेश की जनता की चिकित्सा वह कर सकता है परन्तु महाराष्ट्र में नहीं कर सकता है । यदि उत्तर प्रदेश में वहां की जनता की चिकित्सा करने का अधिकार है तो महाराष्ट्र में भी उसको वही अधिकार होना चाहिए । इसलिए मैं चाहता हूं इसमें यह जो विसंगति है उसको निकाल दिया जाये। मैं आशा करता हूं मन्त्री जी मेरे इस संशोधन को अवश्य स्वीकार करेंगे ।

SHRI A. K. KISKU: With reference to the amendment proposed by Dr. Laxmi Narayan Pandeya, may I say that when the Bill was introduced in the Rajya Sabha, it did not contain this sub-clause? The Central register was to contain only names of persons who possessed the recognised qualifications and were enrolled on a State register. It was pointed out before the Joint Committee that the State registers contained at present several persons who did not have a recognised qualification but were having long experience in the profession. It was pleaded that such persons should also be made eligible for enrolment in the Central register.

The Joint Committee, therefore, amended clauses 21 and 26 having regard to the contribution made by most of them for the cause of homoeopathy and thus enabled such persons to be enrolled on a new part, namely Part II of the Central register.

However, due to legal requirements, since this subject-matter is a concurrent one, the necessity for obtaining the approval of the concerned States was included while drafting this new sub-clause of clause 26 (2).

Since this requirement is a legal one and the State authority is involved, this requirement cannot be waived. It is expected that there would not be any difficulty in obtaining this formal permission. Therefore, this amendment cannot be accepted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That, I think, should be all right. Just because of a legal requirement, since health is a concurrent subject, they cannot do that.

I shall now put amendment No. 9 to the vote of the House.

Amendment No. 9 was put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That clause 26 stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clause 26 was added to the Bill.

Clauses 27 to 33 were added to the Bill.

The First Schedule was added to the Bill.

Second Schedule

Amendment made:

Page 14, line 34,—

for "MYSORE" *substitute*—

"KARNATAKA" (1)

(Shri A. K. Kisku)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Second Schedule, as amended, stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

The Second Schedule, as amended, was added to the Bill.

The Third Schedule was added to the Bill.

Clause 1 (Short title, extent and commencement).

DR. LAXMINARAIN PANDEYA: I beg to move:

'Page 1, lines 5 and 6,—

for "Homoeopathy Central Council Act, 1973" *substitute* "Homoeopathy and Biochemic-*cum*-Homoeopathy Act, 1973".' (2)

जैसा मैंने परिभाषा के सम्बन्ध में कहा कि उसमें इस बात को स्वीकार कर लिया गया है कि होम्योपैथी के साथ साथ वायोकेमिक को स्वीकार करते हैं और जो रजिस्टर र ा जायेगा उसमें जो होम्योपैथी के प्रक्टीशनर हैं या चाहे फिर वायोकेमिक के द्वारा ही प्रक्टिस करते हैं उनको भी होम्योपैथी का प्रैक्नीशनर मान कर रजिस्टर करेंगे। तो मैं समझता हूं इस अधिनियम का जो नाम दिया गया है कि यह अधिनियम "होम्योपैथी केन्द्रीय परिषद् अधिनियम, 1973" कहा जायेगा तो उसके साथ में वायोकेमिक का शब्द भी जोड़ दिया जाये और इसको इस प्रकार से रखा जाये — "होम्योपैथी तथा जीव रसायन एवं होम्योपैथी अधिनियम, 1973"। इस प्रकार मैं समझता हूं जो अस्पष्टता है वह समाप्त हो जायेगी। दोनों के लिए समान रूप से रजिस्टर रहेंगे और दोनों प्रैक्टीशनर्स इस अधिनियम के द्वारा रजिस्टर किये जा सकेंगे, दोनों संयुक्त चिकित्सा पद्धति के रूप में देखे जायेंगे। मैं आशा करता हूं मन्त्री महोदय इसको स्वीकार करेंगे।

SHRI A. K. KISKU: As I have already mentioned, there is no further need for any amendment and, therefore, I oppose this amendment.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I shall now put amendment No. 2 to vote.

Amendment No. 2 was put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI A. K. KISKU: I beg to move:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed".

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed".

The motion was adopted.

15.46 hrs.

CODE OF CIVIL PROCEDURE (AMENDMENT) BILL

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY): I beg to move:

"That the Bill further to amend the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration".

Sections 109 and 110 of the Code of Civil Procedure contain provisions relating to appeals to the Supreme Court. As laid down in the said Section 109, these provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure are subject to the provisions of Chapter IV of Part V of the Constitution which includes the provisions of art. 133. Sections 109 and 110 and the connected provisions of Order XLV, rules 3, 4 and 5 lay down the test for valuation of property or the subject matter of dispute as conferring the right of appeal to the Supreme Court. These provisions were in keeping with the corresponding provisions of art. 133 of the Constitution as it stood before it as amended by the Constitution (Thirtieth) Amendment. As a consequence of this amendment of art. 133, it has become necessary to amend these sections.

[Shri Nitiraj Singh Chaudhary]

By this Bill, section 109 of the Code of Civil Procedure Code is sought to be amended and sec. 110 is sought to be deleted; so also Order XLV, rule 3 is sought to be amended and rules 4 and 5 sought to be omitted.

This amendment is a consequential measure, consequent to the amendment of art. 133 of the Constitution. I commend it for the consideration of the House and hope the whole House will give unanimous support to it.

MR. DEPUTY- SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That the Bill further to amend the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration".

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Burdwan): This amendment Bill is really consequential to the amendment of art. 133 of the Constitution made last year. The necessity of this amendment surely did not have any urgency because the constitutional provision is to prevail. I would like to protest against this attempt at piecemeal amendments of the Civil Procedure Code wasting the time of the House and public money by bringing forward useless amendments after the Constitution has been amended when the crying need of the day is for an overall examination of the provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure.

15.48 hrs.

[SHRI K. N. TIWARY *in the Chair*]

When this matter of constitutional amendment was being discussed in this House on the 17th August 1972 the Law Minister, Shri Gokhale, promised that the matter was being looked into very urgently and Government would bring forth some measure for a radical reform in the procedural aspects of civil litigation in this country which are the root cause for the dilatory steps that are being taken, creating almost a bottleneck in the dispensation of civil justice in this country. Therefore, speaking for myself, I do not understand why after the amendment of the Constitution, this Bill had at all to be thought necessary because the Constitution prevails over secs. 109 and 110 of the Civil Procedure Code.

I would like to ask the Minister to let us and the country know when the new Civil Procedure Code is going to be evolved and brought before the House.

We have been supplied copies of the Law Commission's recommendations which are also now about 10 months old. What is the Government doing with regard to those Law Commission's recommendations about the amendments to the Civil Procedure Code? I request the hon. Minister to tell us.

The importance of appeals to the Supreme Court cannot be minimised, because the Supreme Court occupies a special position in the judicial hierarchy of this country. The laws laid down by the Supreme Court or the laws declared by the Supreme Court are to be the laws of this country, whether there are statutory laws or not. Therefore, it has an overriding effect in the legal system in this country. When we were discussing the question of amendment of the Constitution, it was pointed out that merely providing appeals to the Supreme Court does not solve the problem. One of the reasons that had been put forward for introducing the amendments to article 133 of the Constitution was that it will do away with the distinction between the poor litigants and the rich litigants; that the test of appelability to the Supreme Court should not be dependent upon the value of the subject-matter of the proceedings. A person who loses his job is as much concerned

or more concerned than a rich person who loses a house in these litigations. I fail to understand what is the good of making all these provisions for the people to approach the Supreme Court and the supposed concern shown for the poor people in this country, when no steps are being taken by this Government for years now—a quarter of a century has passed—to enable the people who have no means of their own to approach the highest court in the country or when there was the Privy Council previously, with any sense of practicability. The first question with regard to practicability is the resources. I can tell you even in criminal cases, when there is no court-fee payable, it takes at least Rs. 750 to Rs. 800 if not more, even where the lawyers do not charge any fee, for a person to go and file an application for leave to appeal or file an appeal before the Supreme Court. What is being done? Every year, like the election pledges, it is being said on the floor of the House that this Government is too much concerned about legal aid to the poor and they are bringing forth legislation; that they are considering it and all that. This point was also raised during the last debate we had on the Constitution (Thirtieth Amendment) Bill, and the hon. Law Minister had also said that the matter was being looked into, and that suitable legislation would be brought forward. The Law Minister himself said that he was not satisfied with the apology of a legal aid provision made in the Advocates (Amendment) Act, but that was in August, 1972. We are now in November 1973, and I would like to know what concrete steps this Government has taken to bring forward any legislation for providing legal aid to the poor people who cannot afford to go to the highest court of this country. Not only in the highest court but in the high courts of the different States, people are having difficulty in carrying on litigation. There are cases of industrial disputes; there are cases where people are losing their jobs; there are cases where, as far as labour legislation is concerned, apart from the high rate of court-fee which is payable even by a person who has been dismissed from service, other expenses have to be borne by the litigants. Therefore, let us not be carried away by a feeling that because we have now amended the Constitution and we are now consequently amending the Civil Procedure Code, we can do away with the distinction between the rich and the poor so far as their approach to the Supreme Court is concerned, and that we have solved all the problems and difficulties so far as litigants are concerned. That will be only trying to delude ourselves and also the people at large.

Therefore, I would like the hon. Minister at least to tell us in this House and through the House the people of this country, what concrete proposals, if any, they have before them so far as bringing forth necessary legislation for providing legal aid to the poor for appeals to the Supreme Court as well as to the high courts in this country, is concerned.

Apart from appeal to the Supreme Court under article 133 or the consequential provisions of C.P.C., the Supreme Court can be directly approached under articles 136 and 32 also. In such cases also, I would like to impress upon the Government the urgent necessity of bringing forth adequate legislation, so that really people who have to approach the Supreme Court but who have no means to do so can really get assistance. One can imagine the plight of persons who are far away from Delhi, who have to spend all their money to come to Delhi, stay in this city where costs are prohibitive, search a lawyer and get things cyclostyled. It is really prohibitive. It is no good making a legislation and giving an explanation for the legislation that it is for the poor. Therefore, don't say that. Say we want to amend. Therefore, I request the Minister that

[Shri Som Nath Chatterjee]

instead of this piecemeal legislation, let there be a comprehensive amendment of the CPC just as we are changing the Cr. P. C. howsoever unsatisfactorily it may be. Let us have some provision for doing away with the system of arrears in the Supreme Court and high Courts and also for providing legal aid to the poor. With these observations, I support the measures which are now brought forth because they have become an anachronism in the CPC after the amendment of the Constitution.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN (Tellicherry): Sir, as the previous speaker has pointed out, this is a consequential amendment to the Constitutional amendment made last year. While supporting this amendment, I would like to share the feeling expressed by the previous speaker with regard to the various aspects he mentioned. The CPC was formulated at the beginning of the century, in 1908 to be precise, when the needs of the country, the way justice was done, for whom justice was done, etc., were all so much different. Since then, many decades have passed and after independence 25 years have passed. In this situation, when the values are undergoing changes, when the very approach to justice is being changed, what is required is a thorough revision of the CPC. All these 25 years I do not know what prevented the Government from coming forward with such a legislation by which the needs of the time could have been fulfilled. Now when the Government is amending one or two provisions in a piecemeal fashion, they say it would help prevent many unnecessary appeals to the Supreme Court and that way it would help the poorer sections of society. True, to a certain extent appeals will be restricted. But the question is in cases where the vital interests of the ordinary man are affected if he wants to go in for appeal, whether he will be able to meet the huge financial burden which is part of filling an appeal,

16.00 hrs.

As was pointed out, the Government could not bring forward any scheme by which the poor could be given financial assistance to get justice in these cases.

Another aspect is the inordinate delay in taking decisions. Whenever questions are asked in this House about pending cases in various courts, they invariably give a figure which is much more than the figure given in the previous session. This inordinate delay in giving justice also goes against the interests of the common man, because he will not be able to afford all those expenses for fighting a case against the rich person for generations to come. It is well-known that in civil cases it takes several decades for decisions to be taken by the Supreme Court or the High Court. We know many cases where it took generations for people to come to a decision on a dispute. This hinders in a way social progress. So, taking this opportunity I would like to make an appeal to the Government to come forward with a proposal for a comprehensive legislation by which the whole Code of Civil Procedure will be changed, as it is required by the present day needs of our modern society.

Secondly they should also come forward with a scheme by which the ordinary man will be able to go to higher courts whenever necessary and he should be provided with the necessary financial assistance. Thirdly, I would appeal to the Government that they should take measures by which the delay in taking decisions by the courts would be reduced to the minimum.

With these observations, I support this Bill. But I feel that the Government is taking too much time to bring forward such legislation of far-reaching consequence in a comprehensive manner.

सभापति महोदय : श्री राम रतन शर्मा । आपने एक एमेंडमेंट भेजा है। वह गाटरेड तक आना चाहिए था । आप ने उस को आज भेजा है । इसलिए मैं इस को एलाऊ नहीं कर रहा हूं ।

श्री राम रतन शर्मा (बांदा) : सभापति महोदय, हमारी सरकार हर भाषण में बहुत समाजवादी और प्रगतिशील है, लेकिन जब भी किसी लेजिस्लेशन का सम्बन्ध होता है, कोई ठोस कदम उठाने की बात होती है, तो इस सरकार से अधिक प्रतिगामी और कोई सरकार दिखाई नहीं देती है ।

1908 का जाब्ता दीवानी आज तक ज्यों का त्यों चला आ रहा है। 1908 में जो भी सामाजिक स्थिति थी, क्या वह आज भी उसी तरह की है? क्या सरकार उस समय की स्थिति और आज की स्थिति में कोई भी अन्तर नहीं पाती है? आज सरकार ने सैक्शन 109 को एमेंड करने के लिये यह छोटा सा बिल पेश किया है, जिस के बारे में उस का कहना है कि चूंकि सुप्रीम कोर्ट के पास काम ज्यादा है, इसलिये राइट आफ अपील को सीमित करने की आवश्यकता है, ताकि वहां ज्यादा अपील्ज फाइल न हों। मैं सिद्धान्तत : इस बिल का विरोध करता हूं।

सरकार की ओर से सब से बड़ी बात यह कही जाती है कि साधारण आदमी को न्याय मिलना चाहिये लेकिन साधारण आदमी को न्याय दिलाने के लिये सरकार ने कोई व्यवस्था नहीं की है—न इस बिल में कोई न वैसे सरकार सिर्फ जबानी जमा खर्च करती है——सदन में भी और सदन के बाहर भी। उस ने लिमिटेशन एक्ट को छुआ नहीं है। उसकी ओर से कोर्ट फीस को बढ़ा दिया गया है। कोर्ट फीस का संबंध केवल बड़े आदमियों से नहीं है, जो दो चार हजार रुपये दे सकते हैं। जो आदमी दो चार रुपये रोज कमाता है, वह कोर्ट फीस नहीं दे सकता है । उसकी वजह से पचासों मुकदमे नहीं लड़े जाते हैं । लोग रोधो कर अपने घर में बैठे रहते हैं और उन को न्याय नहीं मिलता हैं। सरकार ने कोर्ट फीस के बारे में कोई कदम नहीं उठाया ताकि गरिबों को कोर्ट फीस न देनी पड़े, उन को लीगल एड मिले और वे अपने मुकदमे लड़ सकें।

मैं चाहता था कि सरकार इस पूरे कोड को एक-साथ एमेंड करती और आज की स्थिति में जिस तरह के सिविल प्रोसीजर कोड की आवश्यकता है, वैसा सिविल प्रोसीजर कोड बनाती; जिन बातों को वह कहती है, उन को कर के दिखाती उस की कथनी और करनी में जो अन्तर है, उस को दूर करती। तब मैं उसका स्वागत करता ।

मैंने इस बिल में एक एमेंडमेंट दिया है, जिस को आप ने स्वीकार नहीं किया है। इस बिल द्वारा संशोधित सैक्शन 109 (1) में कहा गया है : "दै दि केस इनवाल्व्ज ए सबस्टेंशल क्वेस्चन आफ़ ला आफ जेनेरल इम्पार्टेन्स"। मैं मंत्री महोदय से आग्रह करूंगा कि वह इस में से "आफ़ जेनेरल

[श्री चाल्स रतन शर्मा]

इम्पार्टेन्स" को हटा दें। अगर ये शब्द रहेंगे, तो मेरा विश्वास है कि कोई भी हाई कोर्ट अपील की परमिशन नहीं देगा और सुप्रीम कोर्ट में भी मुश्किल होगी। अगर "सबस्टेंशल क्वेस्चन आफ ला" प्रूव कर भी लूं, तो "जेनेरल इम्पार्टेन्स" को सिद्ध नहीं कर सकते। अगर कोई लिटिगेंट कोई जेनविन काज ले कर आता है तो उस को परेशानी होगी। इसलिए मेरा आग्रह है कि मंत्री महोदय कम से कम इस एमेंडमेंट को स्वीकार कर लें।

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI NITI-RAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am thankful to the hon. Members who have supported the Bill.

Before I reply to certain other points, I would like to say one thing. About court fees, about which the last Member spoke, I wish he had read the provisions of the Constitution. If he had done so, he would have known that the "court fees" is a State subject, not a Central subject. If he has any complaint, he should go to the State Government. When his party was in power in certain States, why did it not take steps to reduce court fees? That is my complaint.

Coming to the Bill, nothing has been said about it. It has only been said that it is a piece-meal legislation. It would be agreed that if a law is not in conformity with the constitutional provisions and the provisions in a procedural law are in opposition to the constitutional provisions, it would look very odd It is true that when there is a conflict between the provisions of law and the Constitutional provisions, the Constitution rules supreme. To make the whole thing proper, this amending Bill has been brought forward.

It has been said that since the Civil Procedure Code has been there for so long, why a comprehensive Bill to amend it has not been moved. For the information of hon. Members, and, I think the hon. Member Shri Somnath Chatterjee is aware the matter was referred to the Law Commission. The Law Commission has submitted the Fifty-fourth Report which was laid by me on the Table of the House on the 13th of this month. They have also submitted the Fifty-fifth Report. It is under print. The hon. Members who have seen the Fifty-fourth Report would admit that it is a very voluminous document, a very important document. It took pretty long time. After it was printed, it is under study. Every Section is being studied, every Order has to be studied. As soon as a decision on that is taken, I assure the House that a comprehensive Bill to amend the Code of Civil Procedure will be introduced.

We are trying our best to do as early as possible. But things take time because they have to be considered. We cannot do it in a haste.

Another point that was made was about legal aid. About this, a proposal was made that a provision should be made in the Advocates Act. But at the select Committee stage, it was found that that was not the place. Therefore, the Government appointed a Sub-Committee under the Chairmanship of Mr. V. R. Krishna Iyer a Judge of the Supreme Court with jurists, teachers of law and public men. That committee submitted its report which is of about 400 odd pages. It was submitted, I think, sometime at the end of May or early June. That report is under study. Three Secretaries of the Ministry are working on it every day in the morning for four hours to formulate as to how things

have to be done. There is some difficulty, I think, because certain parts have to be implemented by the State Government.

I may inform the House that Justice Bhagwati, father of the present Judge of the Supreme Court had submitted a report to the Bombay Government about legal aid. That came to the Government of India on the basis of that report, the Government of India had sent a circular suggesting to the State Governments that legal aid should be given because administration of law and justice is a State subject. Thereafter, the present Mr. Justice Bhagwati who is now in the Supreme Court as Chief Justice of the Gujarat High Court prepared a comprehensive report about legal aid and he has enforced it in one taluk in each District in Gujarat. I have discussed the whole matter with him. He also appeared before the committee and advised the committee and after considering all these aspects, the committee has submitted a report As I submitted, it is a voluminuous report. It is under examination As soon as the examination is over, that part which has to be implemented by the Central Government will have to be taken up by the Central Government and those parts for which the State Governments are responsible will be sent to them and an effort will be made to comply with and see that the legal aid is given to persons who are in need of it.

Sir, I once again thank the hon. Members for their support and request that the Bill be accepted by the House unanimously.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN: There are no amendments. I will put all the clause to the vote of the House.

The question is:

"That Clauses 2 to 4, Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 to 4, Clause 1 the Enacting formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY: I move:

"That the Bill be passed"

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed"

The motion was adopted

16.14 hrs.

MOTION RE. ANNUAL REPORTS OF UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION FOR 1970-71 AND 1971-72

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now the House will take up the consideration of the Annual Reports of the University Grants Commission for 1970-71 and 1971-72 for which the time allotted is four hours.

The hon. Minister.

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): I beg to move:

"That this House do consider the Annual Reports of the University Grants Commission for the years 1970-71 and 1971-72, laid on the Table of the House on the 1st June, 1972 and 13th August, 1973, respectively."

It was exactly two years ago today, on the 19th November 1971 that I had the honour to move a similar resolution before this hon. House in respect of the Report of the University

[Prof. S. Nurul Hasan]

Grants Commission for the year 1969-70. I deeply regret that I was not able to secure the guidance of the hon. House and to know the suggestions of the hon. Member with regard to the functioning of the University Grants Commission last year. The Annual Report for the year 1970-71 was received by the Ministry in May, 1972 and the required number of copies were sent to Lok Sabha on May 31, 1972. These were tabled in the House on June 1, 1972. Notices for consideration of the Report were sent on August, 1972, November, 1972– February 1973 July 1973 and November 1973.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR (Ahmedabad): On a point of order, Sir, I am sorry to say this, but I would like my esteemed friend the Minister of Education to say what he wants to say before at least a duly constituted House. We are not even 20 Members present here. On an important subject like this when we are discussing matters relating to higher education and development of this nation, we should have a strength of at least 53 Members. I request that you may kindly order for quorum bell to be rung.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Quorum bell is being rung.

Now there is quorum. He may continue.

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: I was submitting that I sent notices for the consideration of the Report at the beginning of every session of this House since then. But unfortunately it was not possible for the honourable House to give it time for consideration. Therefore the two reports are taken up for consideration together. Since I came to the House regarding the report of the University Grants Commission last time the Chairman of the University Grants Commission Dr. D. S. Kothari and his colleagues have retired. I would therefore like to take this opportunity of paying my tributes to Dr. D. S. Kothari for the distinction with which he served the cause of higher education in the country and the manner in which he raised the prestige of the University Grants Commission. I would also like to pay a tribute to the Members of the Commission and to the officers of the Commission who have tried to cope with an extremely difficult problem, namely, on the hand the number of student, the number of colleges, and the number of universities has been going up and on the other hand it was not possible for the Government to place before the Commission adequate funds, so that they could discharge their duties properly.

I would not like to make a speech at this stage, but I would like to hear the views of the hon. Members and, at the end of the discussion, I shall make some observations.

*SHRI BIREN DUTTA (Tripura West): Mr. Chairman, Sir, while participating in this discussion the first thing that I have to say is that the University Grants Commission has failed to advance proper direction and guidance for the development of our mother tongues. It makes me sad to say that except our country all other countries in the world have earned the right to use their mother tongues in all fields of scientific and technical studies. They are conducting research in various fields through the medium of their own mother tongue. But in a country like India which can boast of a very old civilisation and a rich cultural heritage, there is no proper opportunities for the people speaking different languages to progress in various fields of technical and scientific studies through their own mother tongue. The Government has not paid enough attention to this aspect. Sir, the present system of education was not founded

*The original speech was delivered in Bengali.

with the object of helping our people to progress in various fields of education. This was founded by the British Imperialists with the primarily object of creating a class of people who will serve their interests and with the object of using this close to suppress and subjugate the people speaking different languages. This philosophy of the British imperialists who devised the present system of education has been mentioned by Prof. Nurul Hasan himself in many of his speeches. In spite of that the same system of education is being continued today with the same object of creating and maintaining different classes of people. The primary responsibility of providing opportunities to the people speaking different languages to study in their own mother tongue has been totally neglected by the Government. We can boast that the number of colleges have gone up. Even this report says that in comparison with the last report, 744 more colleges have been established to impart education in art, science and commerce. 45 new colleges have also been established for medical education. But Sir, in spite of so many new colleges being established have the people speaking different languages become more keen and anxious for higher education. Not at all. On the other hand, we find that a great anarcy and disillusion prevails in the matter of securing admission to the various educational institutions and also in the field of getting opportunities for advancement after finishing education. There are very little opportunities for all the students to establish themselves properly in life. We increase the amount of grants etc., and increase the number of colleges but what is the result? Instead of progressing in the sphere of education and creating a good and healthy climate for education we only find that anarchy and unrest is spreading every day in all the educational institutions. Even today perhaps the students of Delhi University have given a strike notice. In West Bengal the students have burnt and destroyed even libraries and laboratories. Why is it so? If the education was based on sound and well thought foundations the students would not have adopted to destroy their own future by destroying these libraries and laboratories etc., they would never have thought of taking such steps if the education policy was on sound foundations. They cannot abandon this system of education as no other course is available to them. At the same time, after receiving education under the present system, the students find themselves faced with utter frustration and they are totally disillusioned.

In this report it has been stated that more funds are being allocated to colleges and universities for constructing more hostels. But if we look to the ratio between the number of students and the number of hostels what do we find. There are many hostels in Calcutta which are said to be veritable hells. They are in very bad shape and may collapse at any time. The problem of getting admission in various institutions is very acute. Have we been able to solve it through the grants of the U.G.C.? In the matter of getting admission the sons and daughters of the rich people are only considered to be fit under the present system of education. The poor people have no place here. Only those students who have money, high connections and other advantages can gain admission to good colleges. But the poor students are denied admission to good institutions however brilliant they may be in studies. The U.G.C. had recommended at one place and they deserve our thanks for this, that in the matter of running the University administration the cooperation and participation of the students should be obtained. This was a very noble counsel. But how is that counsel being implemented! In West Bengal we have seen that the 'Chhatra Parishad' is invited to participate in the University administration. But if there

[Shri Biren Dutta]

is another organisation of the students who are either independent of subscribe to any other ideology, they will not find any place and will be neglected. Actually this is not being done for the real purpose advancement of educatoin or a better climate for education. This sort of politics is spreading to other states also, where the students subscribing to the ideology of the authorities are only allowed to participate in the University administration. At every stage of education like, drawing the syllabus and curriculam, prescribing books, providing accommodation etc. the real representatives of the students should have been consulted. That would have helped to reduce to a great extent the disturbances and unrest that we find today among the students. But that is not being sincerely done. The students should be represented on the admission committees. For appointment of teachers, the teachers should also be represented. Here also we have failed to make much headway. The education policy requires some fundamental changes to reorganise the same on sound footing. Even those steps that were assured will be taken by the hon. Mimster in this direction have not yet been implemented. Had they been implemented, we would have made some headway in making our education people-oriented in future. I would request the hon. Minister to pay attention to this. Sir, we have some special problems in a backward area like Tripura. In Tripura there are colleges but they are affiliated to the Calcutta University. In the colleges in Tripura were allowed autonomous status and were equipped to provide education in scientific subjects and post-graduate courses, many students could benefit from that. But no such facilities are being provided. There is no provision for medical or legal education in Tripura. The Government is speaking about development of backward areas. Some industries are also sought to be established in the backward areas. In this atmosphere I had expected that the U.G.C. would also come forward with special plans for development of educational facilities in the backward areas. But I am frankly disappointed in this regard. In the end I will say that unless effort is made to reorganise the present system of education from the roots, we will be faced with an explosive situation in the near future. In West Bengal such a chaotic situation has been created that students after reaching class X find that proper syllabus has not been drawn and books are not available. Their future courses are uncertain. The teachers, the students and their parents are all panicky and disillusioned. These type of uncertainties should be removed immediately. With that I conclude my speech.

श्री सुधाकर पांडे (चंदौली) : सभापति महोदय, विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग के पदाधिकारियों, कार्यकर्ताओं तथा शिक्षा मंत्री महोदय को उनके सत्कार्यों के लिये मैं बधाई देता हूं । शिक्षा की समस्या राष्ट्रीय समस्या है और सभी लोग शिक्षा में आये दिन क्रान्ति की बात करते हैं सभी पक्षों के लोग करते हैं किन्तु शिक्षा की क्या दशा हो, क्या भावी रूपरेखा हो गत वर्षों में विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग ने ही सिलसिले के साथ इस सम्बन्ध में कुछ विचार किया है । उनमें से बहुत विचार क्रान्तिदर्शी रहे हैं, क्रान्तिकारी भले ही न रहे हों लेकिन सबसे बड़ी समस्या है जो इस रिपोर्ट को पढ़ने से पता चलता है धन के के अभाव की लक्ष्मी सबके ऊपर सवारी कर बैठी है । साधन के अभाव में सिद्धि की सरस्वती विलुप्त हो गई है तथा कोई

रास्ता दिखाई नहीं पड़ता है कि किस प्रकार शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में क्रान्तिकारी उन्नयन किया जाये। जहां भी कटौती करनी होती है, जब भी कटौती करनी होती है तो दुर्गा के मन्दिर में बलि का बकरा बेचारा शिक्षा विभाग बनता है और उसी की बलि चढ़ाई जाती है। सारी चीजों के भाव बढ़ गये हैं किन्तु आदमी बनाने का जो साधन है उसका भाव गिर गया है और उसके बाद भी हम प्रगति की बात करते हैं और चाहते हैं कि अधिक गति से प्रगति करेंगे—मैं समझता हूं यह विडम्बना मात्र है, वस्तु-स्थिति नहीं है।

पिछले समय जब बहस हो रही थी मैंने मुक्त विश्वविद्यालय, (ओपेन युनिवर्सिटी) के सम्बन्ध में चर्चा की थी और मुझे संतोष है कि उस क्षेत्र में शिक्षा मंत्रालय काम कर रहा है किन्तु गति बड़ी मंथर है। इस मंथर गति से शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में क्रान्ति करने की बात अगर सोची जाये तो वह एक स्वप्न होगा जिसको साकार करने में कम से कम नरुलहसन साहब और मेरा जीवन समर्थ नहीं होगा, आने वाली पीढ़ियां उसका दर्शन करेंगी किन्तु तब तक शिक्षा बहुत आगे बढ़ जायेगा और हम पिछड़े के पिछड़े ही रह जायेंगे। पिछले समय जब मैं ने चर्चा की थी तो वर्कर्स यूनिवर्सिटी की बात कही थी परन्तु उसके सम्बन्ध में शायद कोई काम नहीं हुआ। मैं मानता हूं कि वर्कर्स यूनिवर्सिटी की आवश्यकता जितनी इस देश को है वह शायद कम ही देशों को होगी। यहां पर वर्कर्स यूनिवर्सिटी के क्षेत्र में भी शीघ्र काम किया जाना चाहिए।

जहां तक पिछड़े क्षेत्रों का सम्बन्ध है, वैसे तो सभी क्षेत्रों में पिछड़े हुए क्षेत्र हैं किन्तु जब शिक्षा की बात आती है तो शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में कोई भी पिछड़ा हुआ क्षेत्र शिक्षा मंत्रालय की दृष्टि में नहीं है। सभी क्षेत्रों को समान रूप से या अद्वतैवादी रूप से नूरुलहसन साहब देखते हैं। एक क्षेत्र में जहां सैकंडों मील तक कोई डिग्री कालेज नहीं है और दूसरे क्षेत्र में जहां एक मील पर डिग्री कालेज हैं, दोनों के लिए अनुदान की शर्तें एक हैं। जहां पर शिक्षा 80 प्रतिशत है उनके बारे में भी वही नियम हैं और जिनके यहां शिक्षा दो प्रतिशत भी नहीं है उन क्षेत्रों में भी यू० जी० सी० और शिक्षा मंत्रालय के नियम एक हैं। मैं निवेदन करूंगा कि जो क्षेत्र पिछड़े हुए हैं शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में उनको अपने नियमों से बंधनमुक्त करिये क्योंकि नियम आदमी के लिए हैं, आदमी नियम के लिए नहीं है। आपके मंत्रालय में नियम के लिए आदमी है यह वही स्थिति है जिसको यदि कहा जाये कि बड़ी भारी विडम्बना है तो कोई अत्युक्ति नहीं होगी।

उच्च शिक्षा की जब बात आती है तो यह देख कर मुझे आश्चर्य होता है कि हमारे पी० एच० डी० प्राइमरी पाठशालाओं में पढ़ा रहे हैं। एम० ए० में जितने विद्यार्थी नहीं पढ़ते हैं मानव की विषयों में उससे अधिक रिसर्च स्कालर्स हैं। हिन्दी का मुझे ज्ञान है, हजारों रिसर्च स्कालर्स यूनिवर्सिटियों में

[श्री सुधाकर पांडे]

पड़े हुए है और जो खोज कर रहे हैं, यदि खोज न करें तो शायद ज्ञान का सूर्य बचा रह जाये किन्तु उनके प्रबन्ध के पहले वाक्य से अंतिम वाक्य तक कितना उसमें शुद्ध है उसे न तो परीक्षक देखता है न गाइड देख पाता है। उपाधिक सम्बन्ध नौकरी से जोड़ देने के कारण एक विडंबना हो गई है। मैं चाहता हूं कि डिग्रियों को सब नौकरियों से अलग करने की व्यवस्था के सम्बन्ध में यू०जी०सी० को कुछ सोचना चाहिये क्योंकि अगर पी० एच० डी० नहीं होगी तो उस वक्त तक विश्वविद्यालय में नौकरी नहीं मिलेगी चाहे एम०ए० और बी०ए० प्रथम श्रेणी में ही क्यों न पास किया हुआ हो। बी०ए० और एम०ए० की परीक्षायें कैसे होती हैं यह नुरुलहसन साहब भी जानते हैं और मैं भी जानता हूं। जो विभाग का अध्यक्ष है वह जिस को चाहेगा वह प्रथम श्रेणी में पास हो जाएगा। यह बड़ी भारी विडम्बना है कि प्रोफेसरों के लड़के तथा लड़कियां सारे हिन्दुस्तान में प्रथम श्रेणी में पास होते हैं, अगर कोई होता है तो यही होते हैं। भगवान को ऐसी प्रतिभा सब को उपलब्ध हो। कुछ और लोग हैं जो पढ़ते लिखते हैं। पर प्रथम श्रेणी उन्हें नसीब नहीं। मैं समझता हूं कि परीक्षा में भी सुधार करने की आवश्यकता है। मैं तो यह मानता हूं कि हाई स्कूल पास करना आज के युग में बड़ा कठिन है लेकिन एम०ए० पास करना बड़ा आसान और सरल है।

साथ ही आप देखें कि आज पाठ्यक्रमों का जो बोझा है वह बहुत ज्यादा है। अगर सारी किताबों को पाठ्यक्रमों की उठा कर ले जाना हो तो उनको उठा कर ले जाना भी मुश्किल होगा। नोट्स के आधार पर आज पढ़ाई इस लिए हो रही है, टीचर्ज भी नोट्स के आधार पर पढ़ा रहे हैं और लड़के भी उनके आधार पर पढ़ रहे हैं। परीक्षायें भी नोट्स के आधार पर दी जा रही हैं। नकल के लिए परीक्षा भवनों में ले जाए गए बंडल जब पकड़े जाते हैं उन में भी वही नोट्स होते हैं जो 24 घंटे में पास कराने के लिए बने हुए होते हैं। सिलबस का जो बोझा है, पाठ्यक्रमों का जो बोझा है इसको भी आप कम करें। थोड़ा ही पढ़ाएं लेकिन पूरा पढ़ाएं, बहुत अधिक न पढ़ाएं, जितना पढ़ाएं सही पढ़ाएं।

जो किताबें विदेशों में छपती हैं उनकी आप बड़ी सहायता करते हैं उनके आप सस्ते संस्करण छपवा देते हैं किन्तु जो टैक्स्ट बुक्स इस देश में छपती हैं और जिनके दाम पहले पांच रुपये हुआ करते थे वे आज पंद्रह रुपये की हो गई हैं। विद्यार्थी वहां से उनको खरीद सकते हैं। इसके बारे में भी आपको कुछ सोचना होगा। मेरा नागरी प्रचारिणी सभा से कुछ सम्बन्ध है। मुझ मालूम है जो किताब पहले आठ रुपये में मिलती थी आज 24 पये से कम उसका लागत मूल्य नहीं पड़ता। अमरीका में या रूस में जो किताब छपती है उसके सस्ते संस्करण आप छपवा रहे हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि अपने यहां छपी हुई

किताबों के भी आप सस्ते संस्करण क्यों नहीं छपवाते हैं ? मेरे पूर्व वक्ता ने बताया है कि मातृभाषा में शिक्षा की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिये । सिद्धान्ततः तो इसको हर कोई स्वीकार करता है कि मातृभाषा में शिक्षा दी जानी चाहिये । किन्तु मेरा विश्वास है कि यू०जी०सी० में एक भी ऐसा सदस्य नहीं है जो अपनी मातृभाषा में पढ़ा सके । जब वह अपनी मातृभाषा में नहीं पढ़ा सकता है तो कैसे इसकी कल्पना की जा सकती है कि हिन्दी या बंगला या गुजराती के माध्यम से पढ़ाई भी सम्भव हो सकती है । मैं सुझाव देना चाहता हूं कि जब यू०जी०सी० की नई संरचना हो तो उस में ऐसे नवयुवकों को भी आप रखें जिन्होंने अपनी भाषा के माध्यम से पढ़ा हो और जो मातृभाषा के माध्यम से पढ़ा सकते हों ।

एक बड़े अनाचार की ओर मैं आपका ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं । आपके नब्बे प्रतिशत लड़के डिग्री कालेजों या एफिलिएटिड कालेजों में पढ़ते हैं । उनको ग्रान्ट शायद दस बारह या ज्यादा से ज्यादा पंद्रह प्रतिशत दी जाती है । मैं इसको जोड़ नहीं सका हूं । लेकिन इनसे बढ़ अधिक नहीं होगी । यह बड़ी भारी ज्यादती है । उनकी सुविधाओं और उनकी तनख्वाहों में भी आप बड़ा भेदभाव करते हैं ।

इसी तरह से केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालयों के एफिलिएटिड कालेजों में भी आप दोहरी नीति बरतते हैं । दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय से जो कालेज एफिलिएटिड हैं उनमें काम करने वाले टीचर्ज को तो बड़ी सुविधायें तथा तनख्वाहें देते हैं किन्तु काशी हिन्दू विश्वविद्यालय के जो एफिलिएटिड कालेज हैं उन बेचारों की क्या दुर्गति है इसको आप देखें । उनको उत्तर प्रदेश के ग्रेड मिलते हैं उनकी नौकरी की सुरक्षा उस प्रकार की नहीं है जिस प्रकार की काशी विश्व विद्यालय में काम करने वाले टीचरों आदि की है, उनकी नौकरी की सुरक्षा की व्यवस्था करें जो कालेज जिस यूनिवर्सिटी से एफिलिएटिड हैं उन में काम करने वाले टीचर्ज को भी वही सुविधायें आदि मिलनी चाहिये जो उस यूनिवर्सिटी के टीचर्ज को मिलती हैं ।

पिछले अवसर पर मैंने डीम्ड विश्वविद्यालयों की चर्चा की थी । उन बेचारों को आप मुक्त करें और प्रान्तीय सरकारों से कहें कि उनको वे यूनिवर्सिटियां बना दें । या फिर डीम्ड नाम बदल कर उनका कोई ऐसा नाम आप रखें जिससे यह तो मालूम पड़े कि वे कम से कम पूरे आदमी तो हैं । ऐसा नहीं दिखाई पड़ना चाहिये कि वे कटे हुए या टूटे हुए हैं । या संतप्त हैं । वे भी वही शिक्षा देते हैं जो दूसरे विश्व• विद्यालय देते हैं ।

मैं यह भी चाहता हूं कि आप अधिक से अधिक स्वायत्तशासी कालेज खोलें जो अपनी डिग्रियां दे सकें । आपकी डिग्रियों का मूल्य बराबर गिरता जा रहा है । एफिलिएटिड कालेजों के रिजल्ट यूनिवर्सिटी से अच्छे होते हैं । यहां के लड़के भी प्रथम श्रेणी में आते हैं । मुझे काशी हिन्दू विश्व-विद्यालय का अनुभव है । दिल्ली के विश्व

[श्री सुधाकर पांडे]

विद्यालय का भी यही अनुभव है। इस वास्ते क्यों नहीं आप उनको बढ़ावा देते हैं ? क्यों यूनिवर्सिटी में देश की सारी सम्पदा आप केन्द्रित कर देना चाहते हैं।

आप लगभग 3 करोड़ 60 लाख रुपया देते हैं दिल्ली के एफिलिएटिड कालेजों को और सारे देश के कालेजों को आप केवल नौ करोड़ ही देते हैं। यह कौन सा न्याय है, कौन सा समतावादी का सिद्धान्त है। आप इनके साथ भी न्याय करने की सोचें और थोड़ा थोड़ा इस दिशा में पग बढ़ाएं।

मैं श्री नुरुलहसन साहब की मार्फत केन्द्रीय सरकार से अनुरोध करना चाहता हूं कि आप रोटी दाल में कटौती कर लें लेकिन शिक्षा की मद में कटौती न करें। अगर आपने ऐसा किया तो जैसा मेरे मित्र ने बताया ये विश्वविद्यालय पढ़ने के अड्डे नहीं रह जाएंगे बल्कि उत्पात के अड्डे होंगे और इन में लोग जिस तरह से हिंसा अदा करते रहे हैं करते रहेंगे और इसी तरह से उत्पात करते रहेंगे। भविष्य का बोझ बहुत बड़ा है और यह बोझ शिक्षा के माध्यम से ही उठाया जा सकता है, किसी और प्रकार से नहीं।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं यू० जी०सी० के सत्कार्यों की प्रशंसा करता हूं और विश्वास करता हूं कि इसके कार्यों में गति आएगी।

SHRI SURENDRA MOHANTY (Kendrapara): Sir, going through the report of the University Grants Commission for 1971-72, I find a sense of frustration and despondence looms over it. Before I offer my remarks on the report, I would like to draw the attention of the minister to one of the penultimate paragraphs at page 42 of the report:

> "In recent years, there have been serious disturbances in some institutions involving violence, clashes with the police, burning of buses and cinema houses, walk-out from class rooms and examination halls, etc. These are due to a variety of causes, *e.g.*, the uncertain feature facing the educated unemployed leading to a sense of frustration, the mechanical and unsatisfactory nature of some curricular programmes, inadequate facilities for teaching and learning, poor student-teacher contacts, want of imagination and tact combined with firmness on the part of authorities, increasing polarisation between teachers, students and administration and the influence of socio-political conditions on the university system."

Exactly for obviating all these ills which have crept into our academic system and to give a new dimension to our academic life, the UGC had come into existence. In all humility and without the least fear of contradiction, I make bold to say, the UGC has not achieved any of the objectives, barring giving doles and grants and that too in a very inequitous manner between institutions and institutions, between universities and universities. A time has come when there should be really hard thinking whether we are going to have an institution like the UGC or do away with it. If we want to have it, certainly it must serve its purpose. I remember to have read sometime back one of the members of the UGC making a grievance in public that a university like Toronto in Canada has more funds at its disposal than the entire UGC of India. Whenever we go

through the report, we find grandiloquent plans and schemes are being bandied about right from the minister to the members of the UGC and I have sampled a few of them. One of these plans was a dual media plan for the universities. It is true that 60 universities in this country are imparting their degree courses in the regional language. I am one of the most enthusiatic advocates of making the regional language the media of instruction even in the degree stages. But the reality has to be reckoned with that one who passes the degree course through regional languages loses the inter-State mobility in finding out employment. Therefore, for finding out employment and for opportunities for gainful employment in areas outside his own home State, the student must also have proficiency in English. In that context, the dual media plan had been conceived by the Planning Commission and the Planning Commission had made much of it. May I ask whether that has been implemented?

Then, the University Grants Commission has taken a decision to scrap the present system of examination and base it on continuous and correct evaluation of students's work. Has any step been taken in that direction? Then, coming to autonomy of colleges, we have heard a lot about the autonomy of colleges and the University Grants Commission has promised that at least ten per cent of the colleges during the Fifth Plan period will be given autonomous status. But has the formality for granting autonomy to the institutions been worked out? Has any clear shape emerged? The UGC also mouthed another platitude that the educational system must adapt itself to the changing mores of the people. Has the Educational system been recast according to the changing mores of the people?

Similarly, we have heard about the question bank and the UGC had assured us that there was going to be a question bank. Where is that question bank?

Then, time and again, right from the Minister to the members of the UGC, we have been told that there is going to be a radical reform in our education. Have the UGC ever spelt out the dimensions of those radical reforms? Nothing has been done. The UGC has got bogged down in the mire of merely giving out grants and doles. Therefore, in all humility, I would beg of the hon. Education Minister, who himself is an educationist of great repute, that he must pay some attention to these matters, instead of giving some promises and spinning some yarn in this Annual Report and have an annual debate here, which becomes a part of the parliamentary ritual, and then forget about it.

There is another aspect to which I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister and of the House. I am grateful to the hon. Minister for at least one pronouncement, which I have read some time ago, wherein he has stated, he has assured, that a moratorium should be placed on highly-developed areas and States in the matter of higher education and that more attention should be given to areas which are economically depressed and also educationally depressed. Orissa is one of those backward States. I can tell you that for the people of Orissa this report is a document of disappointment. I ask him whether a single University centre of post-graduate studies has been established during the year under review in Orissa? Has a single adult education scheme been implemented in any of the universities or educational institutions of Orissa during the period under review? Has any single institution got the benefit of opening correspondence courses in Orissa? Has any area study-scheme been implemented in any of the educational institutions in Orissa? Has

[Shri Surendra Mohanty]

any single centre in Orissa been developed for the area study scheme? Not a single centre of advanced studies, either in science or humanities, has been set up in Orissa during the period under review.

I ask in all humility how the Minister's pronouncement conforms to the actual realities, actual facts, which are obtaining there. Therefore, as the previous speaker from the Congress Benches has said, the backward areas and States are being given a raw deal, as in other matters, in the matter of university education also.

There is another aspect to which I would like to invite the attention of the House. The hon. Minister might be knowing that some States like U.P. and Madhya Pradesh are having their own university grants commissions. The Madhya Pradesh Government has already moved a Bill for setting up of a university grants commission for Madhya Pradesh. The ex-Chief Minister of U.P., Mr. Kamlapati Tripathi, had openly expressed that Uttar Pradesh should have a university grants commission to look after the problems of higher education in the State. In that event, when every State is going to have its own university grants commission because of the realisation that the University Grants Commission at the Centre is not paying an adequate attention to their own specific problems of higher education in their States, what is the rationale for having the University Grants Commission at the Centre. Education is, of course, in the Concurrent List. Either the Central Government must stop the States like Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh from having their own university grants commission or the University Grants Commission at the central level must undergo a change.

Today the problem is that the number of universities has increased from 90 in 1950 to 4000 in 1972. The student enrolment has increased from 4 lakhs in 1950 to 13 lakhs in 1972. The universities are on the increase; the student enrolment is on the increase. What is the qualitative standard of education that is being imparted in the name of higher education? These are some of the moot points which should confront any university grants Commission.

I had expected that the University Grants Commission in its Report would have devoted some attention to these aspects of the matter, namely, the removal of disparity in higher education; secondly, the qualitative improvement of the academic standards in the universities; thirdly, the setting up of higher centres of learning spread over the different States of the Union and, lastly, the specific and concrete steps to implement some of the promises which the University Grants Commission had given out in the past.

I find the University Grants Commission has merely repeated those parrot-like platitudes and no step has been taken to implement the assurances which have been given in the past. In that context, I cannot help in expressing my disappointment over the Annual Reports of the University Grants Commission for 1970-71 and 1971-72 and, I hope, under the dynamic leadership of the Education Minister, something better would be presented to the House in the coming years.

SHRI Y. S. MAHAJAN (Buldana): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I welcome the two Reports of the University Grants Commission for 1970-71 and 1971-72. I appreciate the great work that the Commission has done during all these 16 years of its existence.

Some people have a misunderstanding about the nature of the work of this body. They think that it is merely a grant-disbursing body. It

is not so. Its main functions are to determine the standards and to co-ordinate the work of the universities all over India. Towards the achievement of these objectives, the University Grants Commission has strengthened our university system and improved the buildings and equipment of colleges. It has also done its best to improve the scales of salaries to teachers in colleges and universities and the amenities available to the students. All the constituents of the higher education system have improved as a result of the University Grants Commission's work.

Now I will turn to some of the problem which still remain unsolved. At present we have 95 Universities including the institutions deemed to be Universities and between them they have 32,62,000 students. The number of students is increasing at the rate of about 13 per cent, *i.e.* 2.5 lakhs every year and in the next five years it has been estimated by the Education Ministry that the number of additional entrants to the Universities will be 16 lakhs. I shall not be surprised if the number turns out to be greater.

With such a terrific increase in the number of entrants into the university system. I believe that we are not following a dynamic policy in establishing new universities. The University Grants Commission is rather conservative in according its concurrence for new proposals to start Universities. On the 23rd July, 1973 the hon. Minister said that there were 12 proposals for consideration by the University Grants Commission and so far we have not heard of any new universities having been established during these six months.

I think if you take the number of students and their increasing numbers, you will find that some of the Universities will soon be so big as not to be able to manage their affairs. Take the case of the Calcutta University. It is in a very deplorable condition. The number of students in the University is 2,46,000. It is such a huge and sprawling university that no Vice-Chancellor, however able he might be, can possibly regulate or control its affairs satisfactorily. The result is that in the Calcutta University often there are morchas, processions and vandalism of all kinds by the students. Same is the case with regard to Madras, Kerala and Bombay universities. The Kothari Commission had said that the establishment of new Universities was inevitable and that the metropolitan cities like Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi and Madras, should have two Universities each by the end of the 4th Plan. As regards the new proposals also I suggest that the University Grants Commission adopt a forward-looking attitude. The Gajendragadkar Committee has also said:

> "Generally speaking, the number of colleges affect qualitatively the character of a University and its organisation. Where, for example, a university has a very large number, say over 100 affiliated colleges, it is obvious that there can be no effective participation and involvement of the colleges in policy making and the governance of the university."

It says further:

> "The university then ceases to be a complex with an essential unity of purpose and coherence. It would be no more than a chaotic aggregate."

I suggest that if you want the University to be a community of teachers and students, then you must put a limit on its size. There is some optimum size beyond which it becomes merely conglomeration and ceases to be a community. I hope the Education Minister and the University Grants Commission will apply their mind to these problems seriously.

The next serious problem in the field of higher education is the problem of examinations. We are still following the conventional, old-fashioned method of holding an annual external examination, the burden of

[Shri Y. S. Mahajan]

which on the young minds is so great and also the anxiety caused by it that some students are tempted to resort to all sorts of unfair means. Every year this resort to fraudulent means and copying takes place on such a large scale that the students have come to regard it as a matter of right. The whole system is collapsing under its own weight. It is time, therefore, that we do something to reform the system of examinations. The University Grants Commission has itself said:

> "We are convinced that if we are to suggest any single reform in University education, it should be that of examination."

So, this burden of the University examination should be reduced. In any such reform, I believe the main ingredients would be (1) the adoption of the semester system, a system under which the students will be compelled to apply his mind to the study during the term.

17.00 hrs.

The teachers are also compelled to cover the whole portion during semester. Then, secondly we should adopt the system of assessment of term work and periodical examinations and considerably reduce the importance of external annual examinations. Today what happens is this. Suppose one student gets 59 marks and the other gets 60 marks. The first gets second class and the second gets a first. This is a pretentious thing; it is not possible to assess answer papers so accurately. What I should therefor suggest is that there should be a grading system as is followed in America. Then I suggest that there should be a limit to the amount of examination work which is undertaken by a teacher. I have known many instances where examiners managed to get examinership in various universities and did their work in a very negligent and slipshod manner.

The UGC has just issued a report on examination reform and I hope that action will be taken in pursuance of it.

I will now deal with other difficulties in the organisation of higher education. As soon as a young lad passes his MA or MSc in 2nd class he can be appointed as a lecturer and he begins his full load of work from the very first day.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Chirayinkil): Provided he gives money. He has to provide money to secure employment.

SHRI Y. S. MAHAJAN: Maybe, in some parts of the country. I say, this is a wrong method. If you have to become a teacher in secondary school you have to take the B.Ed. Degree but for teaching in a college, nothing is required. Some orientation courses are necessary for training junior lecturers in methods of pedagogy. They should also be taught educational psychology, and methods of evaluating the work of the students. The Kothari Commission has even suggested that senior teachers supervise the work of the junior lecturers and help them in preparing their lessons.

Regarding affiliated colleges the Report says that in 1970-71, there were 3896 colleges, accounting for 87.3 per cent of the total students in the universities and colleges. There were 1.16 lakhs teachers in the affiliated colleges as against 22,842 in the universities. That is to say the affiliated colleges account for 85 per cent of the teachers in higher education. The total expenditure on the affiliated colleges is only Rs. 9 crores. The maintenance grants to Central universities and colleges in Delhi come to Rs. 11 or Rs. 12 crores and then there are development grants in addition. This means, institutions looking after 87 per cent of the students get barely Rs. 9 crores whereas four or five Central universities among them got more than Rs. 12 or Rs. 13 crores. I think that is a very unequal distribution of our

resources. I would like to make a suggestion in this regard. At present, UGC gives maintenance grants to Central Universities out of its allocation. I suggest that maintenance grants be given to these varsities by Education Ministry directly out of its own resources and that the UGC should confine itself to development grants only to all the universities and affiliated colleges.

This will enable it to make a much better allocation of resources between the universities and colleges. The standard of education in India depends essentially on the standards in the affiliated colleges. I hope much greater attention will be paid to them in future.

17.06 hrs.

[SHRI S. A. KADER *in the Chair*]

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: Mr. Chairman, Sir, you will please recall that I have been pressing this hon. House, particularly, the Government, to have an early debate, and at least we should have one debate every year, on this important subject, namely, the functioning of the University Grants Commission.

It was sad that during the last session we had no time to discuss that. But 'better late than never'. I am glad that this time we have got four hours for discussion of these two reports. But, in the bargain, we have been put to some disadvantage. Instead of analysing only one report we have to analyse two reports and, perhaps, at the same time. I shall do my best within the limited time allowed to me.

May I say that I have gone through these two reports for the years 1970-71 and 1971-72 with considerable interest and care. I must say that these two reports are good in parts and encouraging in some respects and reassuring in general terms that money that is voted by this House and allotted to the U.G.C. is, on the whole, well-spent. This is a useful and helpful account, because the report contains factual information, interesting charts and graphs and appendices and many revealing points about the state of affairs of the higher education in our country. I wish, however, the reports were a little more imaginatively produced, especially in terms of style and writing. If you compare the two reports and take them together you will find hardly any difference between the two even in paragraphing, heading, composition, facts etc. It is a routine thing. I do not want to go into details of it. I can only say that our educational fields have become stereotyped. Year in and year out the same sort of reports are produced.

I must however congratulate the Universities Grants Commission for making it possible for them to give amenities in higher education. During the past five years, I find that the overall progress made by them in the educational field is good. I should congratulate both the U.G.C. and the Minister of Education as also the Government. But, I wish to submit that these reports are missing in several respects because they seem to omit several valuable aspects connected with our universities and colleges.

Before I come to some of these omissions, may I say a word or two about the autonomous functioning of the U.G.C. As is well known, Parliament has, by an Act, created this institution and this institution is functioning well; in so far as the spirit of autonomy—atmosphere of autonomy—and the functioning of the institution is concerned, I have a feeling that although the U.G.C. by and large has a fairly good scope for functioning, the Commission, because of the general overall conditions in the country, is becoming a stereotyped body. This body, the U.G.C., is set up by a Parliamentary statute. Its autonomy is not being fully utilised by the U.G.C.

[Shri P. G. Mavalankar]

I want to suggest that like the U. G. Committee in Britain here too the University Grants Commission must function as independently as possible of Government agencies and even of Government advices. The state of affairs in the field of higher education in our country is not quite satisfactory. Of course, the number of colleges and universities is increasing every year. I believe in the previous Report, the U.G.C. mentioned that a new University in Cochin was being established. The following year's report says that they propose to establish a university at Pondicherry. More universities are going to come up; more colleges are also going to come up. The score is a bit on the higher side. In the report for the year 1970-71, on page 11, you will see that the number of colleges functioning in this country is about 3,604 and 307 new colleges were established during the year. This, I am afraid, is a bit high score, almost a college a day! Have we got really enough in terms of teachers, enough in terms of facilities, and enough in in terms of general academic requirements that we can afford to have this mushroom growth of colleges in our country? All the same, I shall not deal with those points now. In fact, one can talk a great deal on this subject of university education, and the U.G.C.'s report covers so many aspects of this higher education, but I know you will not give me more time, and, therefore, I shall restrict myself to only some of the point in these reports.

I would suggest that all is not well with our institutions and individuals, students and teachers, in our colleges and universities. I would submit that this climate which is far from healthy is not reflected in the reports of the commission. When one looks at these reports, one hardly finds anything by way of this fact, namely student rest, another fact, namely teachers' discontent, a third fact namely non-teaching staff in great difficulty, the fourth fact that not much valuable education is being given or offered to the students. These are not found in these reports.

I should have thought that student unrest or student power or influence is something which we should value, provided, of course, student unrest and student power are channelised into constructive waters, and that this would have found a place in these reports. I do abhor violence and destruction. But the point is whether our colleges and universities are able to use or utilise this vast reservoir of student power which is created out of legitimate, and sometimes not so legitimate, student unrest. The report hardly makes any mention of our campus unrest. University politics, and self-defeating agitations are also not reflected on the pages of these reports.

Now, I come to another aspect. I want the UGC to take initiative in the following matters. Firstly, I would like the commission to do something by way of strengthening student participation, especially because I feel that youth can play a great part in higher education. It is from that point of view that I was rather struck by one sentence in the second report, that is, of 1971-72, which occurs at page 29 of the report where the commission have very correctly said that:

> "A university or a college is not a barren ante-room to life. It is a part of life and the student's stay there should be a happy and stimulating experience.".

But unfortunately these are only words which are to be seen and read in the report and never to be seen actually being implemented. One never sees the students happy and the students and teachers feeling stimulated by what they do and what they hear and what they listen to in the various

college and university campuses. So, I hope the UGC will do something more. Particularly, I hope that the UGC will see to it that the moneys which go to the various colleges and universities are spent in such a way that our whole programme is directed towards the youth and a dialogue is established between the teacher and the taught. As recently as this month, what we see today in the case of the Institute of Technology at Pilani in Rajasthan is nothing else but this that there is a total lack of dialogue between the university authorities or the institution authorities or the teachers on the one side and the students on the other. The students are wanting to be cared for; they want affection; they want to have understanding and they want to be treated as adult citizens with full consideration and courtesy. But all this is not happening, because most of the time we find that students are lectured at but they are never taken into confidence, and the teachers and lecturers do not talk with them. What is wanted is that they should talk with them and not talk at them or talk to them merely. The days of preaching and giving advice freely are gone. So although I am glad that the UGC is spending mere money proportionately. I hope and trust that not only the UGC but even the hon. Minister will agree with me that what needs to be done more is spending more on student programmes, particularly, for example, in implementation of the Gajendragadkar Committee Report on student participation in various academic activities. Let students play their part in this sphere; then I am sure it will really be a place of happiness and stimulation for them.

Secondly, I want to suggest that the UGC should do something with a view to improving the quality of teachers, the salaries and facilities given to them. What is more important, the teachers in universities and colleges should have the freedom to think, express and experiment always and critically! If this is not done, the universities and colleges may have very little purpose to fulfil. Therefore, I feel the UGC ought to go a long way in these matters of strengthening the teachers. The book allowwance programmes of various college teachers and university professors should also be stepped up.

In the earlier Report of 1970-71, there is a very interesting quotation on page 17 from the Report of the University Education Commission of 1949. It reads:

> "....the success of the educational process depends so much on the character and ability of the teachers, that in any plan of university reform, the main concern must be for securing an adequate staff with qualifications necessary for the discharge of its many-sided duties."

The UGC themselves have quoted the Radhakrishnan Commission of 1949 by describing teachers as "the corner-stone of the arch of education". But I am sorry to say that this 'corner-stone of the arch of education' is, by and large, neglected. Teachers are poorly paid and less respected than their counterparts in other parts of the world. Important as the recruitment of teachers is, equally important is the retention of good teachers. In our country, although in some places, good teachers have gone into colleges and universities, we have not been able to retain them partly because of poor salaries, but mainly because of lack of facilities for them in regard to freedom of experimentation. That is one of the major reasons why man like Khurana and Narlikar had to go abroad. There is a brain drain from this country of people who go outside and become excellent there. They do not become excellent over night. The quality is good. But unfortunately, the soil have does not give them the necessary climate for freedom and experimentation.

[Shri P. G. Mavalankar]

In the First Report, of 1970-71, on page 21 there is a mention of national lecturerships. I am glad to find that 27 scientists and scholars were invited by UGC to go round various universities and lecture. But I do not like the idea of these lecturers being selected only on the basis of nominations received from the universities. Why not the UGC themselves also select some of them? I am not saying that the universities should not nominate them. By all means let them. But over and above that, the UGC themselves should nominate or select a few people with genuine and competent research to their credit. There may be individuals who may occasionally be *persona non grata* with their own universities; a very great scholar because of his eccentricites may be *persona non grata* in his own university and his name may not be selected by his own university for being sent to the UGC office for selection.

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: It is both ways. Any university may recommend the name of any one on its own staff. Apart from that, any university may say that they would like to have such and such teacher of any other university. Such people can also be nominated. Out of these nominations both ways, the UGC finally makes selections.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: I am glad to have this further clarification. But I wanted an additional channel to be opened at the UGC level itself, at the all-India level because they have a better view, an all-India perspective. Inevitably, a university will select from its own restricted angle whereas the UGC will be able to do it from a larger angle. Anyway, this was only in furtherance of my main point that the corner-stone of the universities which is the university teacher and college professor should be strengthened; otherwise, the arch may collapse one after another. One of the major reasons for student unrest in this country, or for that matter in any country of the world, is that teachers are not well-paid, they are not quite well-qualified, they are not competent.

Then I would suggest, briefly and quickly, that the UGC should also do something by way of promoting standards of excellence. I remember Dr. Kothari and also Dr. C. D. Deshmukh, two of the esteemed former Chairman of this Commission, repeatedly making this point about standards of excellence being raised, about peaks of excellence being attained. But one hardly finds peaks of excellence; one only finds deterioration all over the place. Therefore, the University Grants Commission should spend proportionately more money on producing these peaks of excellence.

I also want the University Grants Commission to do something with regard to the upgrading of non-teaching staff in the various colleges and universities. The UGC should also start Research Cells. This should be done because the University Grants Commission is a good and right agency to do it, because it is independent of Government and because of the large amount of autonomy it enjoys.

Now, I do not want to take more time as I am afraid I am overstoping the limit. You Mr. Chairman, Sir, will kindly give me a few more minutes. The point is that it is no use spending money, in a country like ours where the resources are in any case limited, merely on the ground of having more colleges and more universities. The trouble is that the University Grants Commission will go on telling us every year that "we have spent more money and have opened more colleges and more universities" in their reports.

Instead of that, I want the University Grants Commission to spend more money on the existing colleges and existing universities and make them better and give better salaries to the teachers. I want to say that if the University Grants Commission's assistance is not diverted to strengthening the quality of the existing universities and the colleges, and the teachers and the students, then, I am afraid the very purpose for which all education stands will be defeated. Therefore, I would say, let the University Grants Commission go all in all for the general physical facilities but let them spend more on these aspects also.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now please sit down.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: In the end,—as you have rightly pointed out to me to sit down—I would suggest only two things. I am glad that today the Minister of Education gave me a reply to a written question about the autonomy of colleges, and the reply says that there is a note which has been circulated by the University Grants Commission to the Universities on the criteria, guidelines and pattern of assistance to autonomous colleges. That is good. I do not want to go into the details. It is a good reply by and large. But, at the same time, I am bound to invite the attention of the Ministry, and more particularly of this House, to a serious lapse in academic freedom. I have a case before me, of a Professor of Demography in the University of Bombay who was prevented from going abroad.

He was invited to read a paper at an International Economic Conference abroad, and although he made an application in May this year—this conference was to take place in September—he was not given permission to go by the Ministry of Education, because, strangely and surprisingly, a new rule seems to have come up, that if any University expert or scholar wants to go abroad and read a paper and make contributions there, he must first get a clearance certificate from the Ministry of Education. This is highly objectionable, because it comes definitely in the way of autonomy of colleges and the autonomy of universities. I do not want any Government of any democracy to say which professor should go abroad and which professor should not go abroad, as long as the professor of that particular country is invited by a reputed institution outside. The department of education has no business—whether it is the department of education in a State or whether it is at the federal level—to decide whether it is good or right to send the professor abroad. I want the Minister to reply to this, whether that professor was prevented from going. The irony of the situation is, he was told—the Indian Embassy in Washington told our Ministry—that this conference which is being convened by somebody—its financial status is not properly investigated and, yet, at the same time, some Government agencies and other people have gone to that very conference. This is very strange. I have no words to condemn this kind of action by any Government. No professor worth his name, no professor worth the scholarship, would like to go at the mercy of the Government. If he has scholarship enough and if he is academic enough, he will be able to go on his own, and therefore, when the Ministry of Education and the University Grants Commission talk about university autonomy and scholarship, I would like them to see that that autonomy is respected.

Finally, I would end my speech with a quotation from a book by an American professor, Robert L. Gaudino. In his book entitled The *Indian University*, this Professor has given a detailed analysis of the whole thing. He has given credit to

[Shri P. G. Mavalankar]

the University Grants Commission also. But this is what he has to say:

> "The tasks of innovating, planning, reforming, invigorating, devising the appropriate techniques, motivating the novel actions take place outside of the university. Rather than leading or innovating, the university is often assigned tasks by those who do. Right or wrong, proper or not, this is a fact. It affects the university's own conception of itself, rubs against its confidence, abuses its pride."

I hope the University Grants Commission, in the couple of years ahead, during this very decade of the seventies, will see to it that instead of merely expanding the physical spheres of university education it stabilises what we have done, spend more money on teachers and students' programmes, make them involved, so that our students and teachers who are by no means inferior to anybody in the world, will be able to deliver the goods. What they lack is partly facility, but mainly the courtesy, consideration and timely help in matters which are academic and scholarly.

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR (Hamirpur): Sir, I rise to support the reports of the UGC for 1970-71 and 1971-72. It is an irony of fate that we talk so much about education but we are discussing the reports for two years together. Actually every year there should be a discussion on the UGC report so that the country may know that some urgent consideration is being given to the task of education. The first impression one gathers by glancing through the pages of these reports is that there is a huge expansion but that is hardly worth noting because expansion has taken place mostly in areas where there is already a sufficiently large number of institutions. If I am able to analyse the present position in the sphere of education in the country to which the UGC is expected to give some serious thought and have some effective say it is this: There is a contradiction between the two approaches. One approach is, that there should be peaks of excellence, for raising which you need money, you can pile up money for the peaks and the peaks can rise higher. This is one approach—providing facilities in the universities which are already there, spending more money on research etc. There is another approach. Sometime or other some big academic scholar rises up and says, for the sake of peaks of excellence, let us not open any more universities in future; let us stop opening more colleges.

This is a vast country and here I find a situation parallel to the situation mirrored by Tennyson in his poem *Lady of Shalot*, where the lady looks at reality through a mirror and not directly. Instead of looking at the fields, flowers, gardens, deserts, rivers and mountains directly she looks at them through a mirror. Our Minister for Education and the UGC look at the educational scene through the wisdom of old ages. If we examine the composition of the senates, courts, academic councils and what are called decision—making bodies of universities, we would find a preponderance for old age in them. Looking through old age, like looking through the mirror at the reality, is hardly sufficient to give any effective direction or healthy coordination to the activity that is called education in our country. The bodies should have the majority of young men and workers to grasp the realities of the situation.

I have one very big worry about what is ailing our universities at the moment. The UGC examines the requests for opening new universities. Today in answer to the Unstarred Question 1061, the Minister has said that two central universities are coming up, one at Hyderabad and the other at Pondicherry. Similarly,

there are some other universities for which the States are pressing. Does the UGC conduct a survey of the entire country and feel for the areas which are neglected and backward, which are hilly and far beyond the touch of a university? Why should our universities be an ivory tower and the UGC a point at that ivory tower, so that it does not touch any thing and it does not have a dynamic outlook? I would like the UGC to take the initiative in the matter and try to determine things for itself. These things can be discussed with the State Governments and other people who are responsible for running the universities. At present, we are suffering from a sense of delay, a sense of deferred priorities, a sense of postponement. The Central Pay Commission has submitted its report and the Government has considered it. A large number of Central Government employees are going to get a bigger pay packet from 1st December. But our Government has not been able to take a decision on the recommendations of the Sen Committee. In answer to Starred Question 116 today—it was not taken up due to lack of time—the Minister has said that the report has been received and it is being considered. So, how long precisely is the consideration? Is it longer than that the Government took for considering the report of the Central Pay Commission? Are teachers so unimportant that they can be given this stock reply that the report of the experts committee appointed to consider their pay scales is still being considered. We want a quick decision to be taken on this report.

MR. CHAIRMAN: He may continue his speech the next day.

17.31 hrs.

HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSION

QUALITY AND QUANTITY OF RICE SUPPLIED TO KERALA

MR. CHAIRMAN: We will now take up the half an hour discussion.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Chirayinkil): Sir, may I make a submission? My name could not come in the ballot and I have been left out. Since some of the hon. Members who have given their name may be absent, you may kindly give me a chance to ask a question.

MR. CHAIRMAN: We will see.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN (Tellicherry): Sir, I am raising this half an hour discussion due to two reasons. First of all, the answer given to Unstarred Question No. 88 contained information which was not fully correct and in fact some of the statements made were obviously wrong. This is the reason why I am raising this half an hour discussion.

During the last session of Parliament the question of the food situation in Kerala was brought in this House, again by way of a half an hour discussion, and then the Minister promised that the Government are doing their best to save Kerala from a food crisis. But if you go through the statement made by the Minister, it is clear that the total quantity of rice and wheat supplied to Kerala at no time did exceed 85,000 tonnes. In October it was 45,000 tonnes of rice and 30,000 tonnes of wheat making a total of 75,000 tonnes.

Normally after the harvest in Kerala the rice price comes down. It should be noted that this year the price in the open market has not come down appreciably even after the harvest. The price in the open market is still Rs. 3 to 3.50 per kilo while in the neighbouring State of Tamilnadu it is Re. 1 to 1.50. Why is it so? It is precisely because the Centre failed miserably to keep up its promise in regard to the supply of the food requirements of Kerala after the food zone was abolished. In this context, I would like to quote what the Chief Minister of Kerala had said in an official publication "Three

[Shri C. K. Chandrappan]

years in office", because it is often commented in a very vague way. The Chief Minister said:

> "The difficult condition that we are going through in Kerala as regards food are due mainly to non-fulfilment of the commitments by the Central Government which was made at the time of introduction of rationing system in Kerala as far back as in 1965. They are committed to supply 75,000 tonnes of rice per month and an equal quantity of wheat so as to enable to distribute the ration of 160 grams of rice and 160 grams of wheat to each adult in that State."

The hon. Minister last time also tried to evade this fact. The commitment was for 75,000 tonnes of rice and 75,000 tonnes of wheat. But if you go through the supply to Kerala during the last one year, during every month it was 77,000 tonnes, 67,000 tonnes or 65,000 tonnes. The maximum was 85,000 tonnes. Last month it was 75,000 tonnes and this month it is only 73,000 tonnes.

17.35 hrs.

[SHRI N. K. P. SALVE *in the Chair.*]

The latest situation will be 73,000 tonnes of foodgrains to Kerala. Kerala will not get even 73,000 tonnes because there are certain book adjustments to be made. There are rice and wheat advances by the Food Corporation of India which will be adjusted. As against 53,000 tonnes of rice which is offered, nearly 27,000 tonnes will be adjusted against the F.C.I. advance. 20,000 tonnes of wheat is offered to Kerala during this month out of which again 14,000 tonnes will be adjusted. That means, in actual fact, this month, we will get 46,000 tonnes of foodgrains.

I know, our Food Minister was here and he pleaded with the hon. Minister and the hon. Minister finally had gracefully agreed to some small adjustment. But what I am trying to say is that the situation with regard to food in Kerala will be a little worse than what was last month. In place of 75,000 tonnes which we got last month, this month we will get 73,000 tonnes. This is the situation.

Now, coming to another point, the second part of the answer Q. No. 88, was an interesting statement that was made. It is better I should read it:—

> "Food supply position in Kerala is difficult. Keeping in view the overall availability of foodgrains in the central pool, the relative need of other deficit States, the maximum possible quantities of foodgrains are being supplied by the Centre for meeting the reasonable requirements."

I do not know what is the reasonable requirement. The reasonable requirement of Kerala is to get 12 ounces of ration per adult individual. Today, the situation is that the Kerala Government is not even in a position to give 6 ounces of ration. Today, what is being given is 3 ounces and, sometimes, a little more and, to make up 3 ounces, the Kerala Government is compelled to give paddy which was procured from that State itself. This is the shameful situation; this is the sad condition in which the rationing system has landed in Kerala.

Then, to add insult to injury, the statement comes—I quote:

> "In addition, the Kerala Government was permitted to purchase some quantities of rice from surplus States on State-to-State basis."

When this statement was questioned, I got an explanation from the Ministry which says:

> "Upto August, it was allowed."

But the Minister was answering the Question on 12th November in the House that Kerala was permitted, over and above what was given by the Centre, to take some rice from Madras or from some other States on State-to-State basis.

There should be a limit to misleading the House, misleading the country. But the starving people of Kerala cannot be misled because they are starving and that is the reality which they are facing.

On 7th November, that is, 5 days before the statement was made in the House, the Kerala Chief Minister made a statement which got a banner headline in *Indian Express* and other papers which says:

"The Central Government bans rice deals from State to State."

After banning the rice deals from State to State, you should understand, if the State deal had been allowed, Kerala could have given some electricity, some power, to Madras and could have got some rice from Madras to Kerala, to give our starving people. But the Centre, the Krishi Bhavan has said, 'Don't do it'. They said 'Nothing doing. You cannot do it'. When they say, 'You cannot do that', are they right to make a commitment here in this House? If the commitment has at all any value, you should stand by your commitment and you should completely fulfil your commitment. They never did fulfil and they never could do it.

Now, another thing which has happened is that we have surplus power in our State. That we can give to other States. There is no ban on it. So, whatever surplus we have we should share it with the rest of the country. We are not against it. We are very happy about it. But whatever deficit we have, we have to meet the deficit single-handed. How can these people, when they have such an attitude, such a policy, speak of national integration? I wonder.

Now, coming to another aspect, the Minister often says that rice is not available and 'Wherefrom we will get it? Nobody can give rice'. This is a fact. But here is a statement made by Mr. Juneja—he is the villain of the piece—the Secretary who is running the whole Ministry of Agriculture, sitting in the Krishi Bhavan....

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Now he is in Rome.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: When he was in India, he made a statement to the pressmen on the 28th September when the Soviet offer of foodgrains was made to India that an unspecified quantity of rice is also offered. What happened to that rice? Sir, there is a very strong wheat lobby here working under the patronage and blessings and guidance of this Mr. Juneja. They scuttled it. All these years these people were giving their advice to the people of Kerala, 'You have a very bad habit of eating rice. You change your food habit'. Now, we have changed our food habit. Then, what is the situation? Even wheat is not being given to us. When we change the food habit, no wheat. When we say, 'Give us rice', no rice. This is the wonderful condition in which our State is put.

Another aspect is that the issue price of rice is enhanced a little recently during this period. Mr. Chavan explained that that was the one way to fight deficit financing. But what happened to our State? When the issue price has gone up, the black market price has also gone up. Now, our people who are to depend upon black market, whether we like it or not, have to pay more in the black market. How will this be solved? This can be solved only if the Central Government behave in a fashion, more bold, more determined and more courageous in implementing the promises they have made, solemnly made to this country. That is the take-over of the wholesale trade in rice. The wheat take-over they have sabotaged and with regard to rice, in the name of that sabotage, they just put it in the cold storage. Now, they are helpless and when we speak of take-over of the wholesale trade, there is a ready answer. I hope the Minister will say—that is why I am a little careful—'If Kerala wants, it can take over the rice

[Shri C. K. Chandrappan]

trade. We are not against it'. There is an answer which the Centre never wanted the world to know. Our State is a deficit State. Our State is 50 per cent deficit in the matter of foodgrains. We cannot take over the rice trade and we cannot abolish the private trade completely when the Centre is shamelessly helpless in helping Kerala. So, this is the situation under which we could not do that. But the Kerala State Government made it very clear that they are for the take-over of the wholesale trade provided the Centre will fulfil its commitments.

Our problem is that the Centre has never fulfilled its commitments and as many months have passed we find that the Centre is gradually going back from fulfilling whatever commitments they have made. That is why from October, from 75,000 tonnes it has been reduced to 73,000 tonnes. If the situation continues like this, if after the harvest the price of food does not come down but if it goes up, it will create a very explosive situation in that State. There is a limit for patience in everything. I have to ask only one question and that is this. Is the Centre going to fulfil its commitment? If so, what is the commitment that they are going to fulfil? Are they giving any new interpretation to the commitment, or will they stand by the commitment originally made?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Banerjee, absent. Mr. E. A. Krishnan, absent. Mr. Varkey George.

SHRI VARKEY GEORGE (Kottayam): May I know from the Minister whether he is aware of the fact that political parties in Kerala especially Kerala Congress repeatedly have demanded the reestablishment of the southern zone as the only practical solution to tide over the present deplorable food situation in Kerala and also whether it has been brought to his notice or attention that there has been a public statement made by the Governor of Kerala Shri N. N. Wanchoo endorsing this view, and if that is true, what is the reaction of the Central Government for reestablishing the Southern Food Zone?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu, absent.

Now, Mr. Vayalar Ravi, you have given intimation under Rule 55. Nothing would have delighted me more than to call you to ask a question for answer by the Agriculture Minister. But if you read Rule 55(5) and the explanation I am afraid I will not be able to call you to ask a question.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Your discretion is there, Sir. I would like to ask after he has spoken.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am, bound by the rule which has been laid down.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (मुरैना) : कोई भी मेम्बर हाजिर नहीं है तो आप हमें मौका दे दीजिए ।

सभापति महोदय : कछवाय जी, नियम 55(5) के तहत आप ने तो नोटिस भी नहीं दिया है । जिन्होंने नोटिस दिया है उन को भी मौका नहीं मिल रहा है । आप रूल देख लीजिए । जो इंटीमेशन देते हैं उन में अगर बैलट नहीं होता है तो जिन्होंने इंटीमेशन दिया है उन को मैं बुला सकता हूं । बैलट होने के बाद जिन के नाम बैलट में आए हैं उन के अलावा और किसी को हम नहीं बुला सकते ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय: हमारी प्रार्थना यह थी कि जो मेम्बर हाजिर नहीं हैं उन के स्थान पर हम को पूछने दिया जाय ।

सभापति महोदय : आप रूल्स आफ प्रोसीजर बदलवा दीजिए तब मैं अगली दफा बड़ी खुशी से आप का नाम पुकारूंगा ।

Mr. Ravi may seek for some explanation if you like after he has spoken.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASHAHEB P. SHINDE): Mr. Chairman, my colleague Mr. Chandrappan used very strong words.

I am sorry that the hon. Member has used strong words.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Strong feelings.

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: I appreciate and admire the hon. Member's tenacity; he is indefatigable champion of the cause of Kerala.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hunger stomachs lead to strong words. Mr. Shinde.

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: I am sorry, Sir. I am not prepared to agree with you. I can only give information to the House and the hon. Members as to what efforts the Government of India have made to meet the requirements of foodgrains to Kerala. The hon. Member has also raised the issue last year and he thought that Kerala's case should not go by default and so he did it. Perhaps he took the opportunity during this session also to put forward the case of Kerala.

I know that he is a very knowledgeable Member and we have great respects for him. Even his colleague Mr. Ravi is a knowledgeable person. And before this debate, both of them were briefing each other as to how to put forward Kerala's case. I want the hon. Member to appreciate in what set of circumstances we had been operating during the last one year to help the States, particularly, the deficit ones. May I say before we go into the various issues raised by the hon. Members that the sympathy from the Central Government—Government of India is always with Kerala. And they will be second to none in supporting the cause of Kerala in the matter of meeting the foodgrains requirements of the States. As far as Kerala and West Bengal are concerned, these are the two heavily deficit States. Unless the Central Government helps them, it is very difficult to manage the food economy by these State Governments. I would like to dispel the impression on the minds of the hon. Members. As I said, last year was a year of severest drought this country has ever exprienced. And despite that, if I make a statement, I hope the hon. Members will appreciate that. I have got here the figures of what the supplies were that were made by the Centre to Kerala from 1969 onwards, during the last five years. The largest quantity had been supplied during the year 1973. By the end of December, the total quantity of foodgrains that would be supplied from the Central Pool would be 9.5 lakhs tonnes. I am not suggesting for a moment that it had met all the requirements of Kerala fully. Perhaps there may be some hardships caused to them. Despite our difficulties and despite our depleting stocks from the central reserves, there has been no lack of sympathy or efforts made by Government of India to meet the requirements of Kerala.

If we review the last one year, you will find that normally we used to

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supply rice to Kerala by procuring the same from Andhra. Andhra agitation came in. Andhra agitation did not affect only Andhra but it had affected the procurement of rice from there and to move the same not only from Andhra but from North to South. We were at our wit's ends as to how to meet the supplies to Kerala. The normal movement pattern, as I said a little earlier, was to procure rice from Andhra and move it to Kerala. We have to procure rice from Punjab and move it from all the way from there to Kerala. Because of Andhra agitation, the rail movement was dislocated. As soon as the Andhra Agitation calmed down, then the locomen's strike came. There were innumerable difficulties. At one stage we were really afraid of this dislocation. For Kerala, Government of India did not spare any efforts. We decided very unusually to move the foodgrains by sea meaning thereby at a very heavy cost. For the sake of Kerala we felt that we should not mind the heaviest cost. We resorted to the sea movement in order that Kerala supplies were maintained and its food economy was not put to any difficulty.

As I was mentioning, the level of supplies, despite shortage and difficulties, has not been affected so far as Kerala is concerned, during the last few months, in any substantial manner. But because last year's drought affected Madhya Pradesh and there were a number of other areas where rice procurement was affected and the rice procurement was less, our rice crop had also been depleted, therefore, what we did was this; we did not reduce very substantially the supplies to Kerala, but we thought that rice might to some, extent be replaced by wheat. During the last few months, therefore. the supplies to Kerala have been somewhere between 70,000 tonnes and 85,000 or 90,000 tonnes of rice and wheat together, substantial quantities of rice being replaced by wheat. The total quantum which we have been supplying to Kerala has been as follows. In January, it was 80.2 thousand tonnes, in February, it was 65.7 thousand tonnes, in March, it was 69.2 thousand tonnes, in April 69.4 thousand tonnes, in May 85.3 thousand tonnes, in June 86.1 thousand tonnes, in July 87 thousand tonnes, in August 99.9 thousand tonnes, in September 75.1 thousand tonnes and in October 86.1 thousand tonnes. For this month, as the hon. Member himself has said, it would be about 70,000 to 75.000 tonnes. The actual allotment is 73,000 tonnes.

These figures will indicate that there have been continuous efforts to maintain a particular level of supplies to Kerala during the last few years. This year, we have not been able to increase the supply to a larger quantity. From this, therefore, no hasty inference should be drawn. I would like the hon. Member to sympathise with the Government of India and appreciate their difficulties. After all, they are Members of Parliament and as such represntativs of the country. Of course, they may look to the interests of Kerala also, because primarily they represent that area, but they should also take into consideration the national situation Therefore, I would like to appeal to the good sense of the hon. Members. There have been difficulties because of drought etc. and the procurement was less, but despite that, the position of Kerala has not been very badly affected.

There is one more point that I would like to submit for the consideration of the hon. Member. Since the kharif crop has started coming, we have drastically cut the supplies to a number of State, even to the extent of 40 to 50 per cent. I would not like to take the time of the House by quoting those percentage. But I would like to dispel the impression that the Centre is neglecting Kerala. In fact, what we have been doing is that despite our difficulties, we are seeing that the supplies to Kerala

are maintained at the highest level possible. We may cut down here and there, but not to any substantial extent in the case of Kerala. In the case of Gujarat, in July we allotted 90,000 tonnes, but this month we have allotted them only 36,000 tonnes. In the case of Rajasthan, in July we allotted 75,000 tonnes but during this month we have allotted only 35,000 tonnes. In the case of Maharashtra, in July, we allotted 2.50 lakhs tonnes, but this month we shall be giving them only 1.40 lakh tonnes. In the case of West Bengal also, where the food situation is very difficult, we allotted in July 1.55 lakh tonnes, but now we shall be giving them roughly 1.30 lakh tonnes only. So, as compared to other States, the level of supplies to Kerala has been much higher, despite our difficulty. Therefore, I would seek the co-operation of the hon. Members that when they go back to their constituencies, in Kerala, they should authoritatively tell the people how the Government of India have helped Kerala to the maximum extent possible.

Fortunately, the food situation is progressively expected to improve now, because procurement of rice has started in a very big way, and by yesterday evening we must have crossed the figure of 7 lakh tonnes of rice and coarse grains.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: The hon. Minister has said that 73,000 tonnes have been allotted, but virtually it is only 53,000 tonnes because there is a cut of 20,000 tonnes.

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: The cut will not be so much.

In regard to the cut, lest there should be any wrong impression, I might state that the Kerala Government had in addition to our allotment overdrawn from the depots during the last few months. I have not mentioned those quantities here. The Kerala Minister was good enough to come over here and discuss with us. He says that procurement has started in a good way thereof. Fortunately, this year crop in Kerala is also good, and therefore, local procurement has started. What was suggested was what was drawn earlier might please be adjusted in November and December in two months and not earlier. We wanted to adjust it in October itself, but then we acceded to the request of the Kerala Government. The Kerala Chief Minister also wanted us to postpone this adjustment from October to November/December.

18.00 hrs.

SHRI M. K. KRISHNAN (Ponnani): Can he mention the advance taken by the Kerala Government from FCI?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: I need not go into details. The State Government is aware of that. There is no dispute about the quantity overdrawn.

The point I was making was that the adjustment which has been worked out has been worked out fully in consultation with the Kerala Government. No unilateral decision has been taken. Nor has the Centre done anything arbitrary in these matters. Everything has been done after consulting the Kerala Food Minister and the Kerala Government in regard to this.

One point mentioned was why when the Soviet Union was prepared to supply rice, we did not avail of that offer since it would perhaps ease the supply position and more supply to Kerala would have been possible. When this team went to Moscow for discussing this, the Soviet Government explained that the quantities which they might be in a position to give us would be very small and moreover, that would be broken rice, not whole rice. We thought this would present some problems. As the Soviet Government has made such a generous offer to us and has created a tremendous

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amount of goodwill, we thought that bringing in broken rice would not be in the interest of the Soviet Union nor ourselves as the quantities were not very large.

SHRI VARKEY GEORGE (Kottayam): We do not mind broken rice.

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: Somehow, since the quantities were very small—they were not in a position to offer large quantities—the delegation came to the conclusion that they might politely tell the Russian Government 'You may give us only wheat to the tune of 2 million tonnes' On that basis, only the wheat deal was finalised.

MR. CHAIRMAN: What about the point he made about barter?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: You are so keenly attentive. You have been impressed by the way in which the members championed the cause of Kerala. At the instance of the Kerala Government, when they thought they would be in a position to get some rice from some States, as the situation was difficult, we accepted some bilateral agreement between State and State. But now the procurement season has started. Suppose everybody, the Governments of Maharashtra, Kerala, West Bengal and so on were to go out to the States and purchase. How will the Central Government be in a position to procure? Our procurement will be affected. Our experience is that when these State Government representatives enter the market in this way, they outbid one another and offer higher prices. Then the local market prices are affected and local procurement is affected. After all, for whom do we procure? Whether we procure in Kerala, Punjab or Tamil Nadu, it is for deficit States like Kerala.

Therefore, hon. Members should appreciate that the Government have recently taken a decision not to permit these bilateral transactions between State and State as that would affect central procurement which would directly affect allotment to deficit States like Kerala. This was done in the interest of deficit States themselves and hence there is nothing on which the hon. member should have any grievance or complaint.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: On a point of clarification. The quota which is allotted to Kerala even now is not sufficient to meet the requirement and people are depending actually on the black market paying Rs. 3.50 or more. If the State could be in a position to get rice even at a little higher price from a nearby State people will be very happy because it will be less than the black market price.

MR. CHAIRMAN: He has explained that.

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: Our procurement prices are fixed prices, because we wanted to deliver quantities at a pre-determined reasonable level of prices in the interest of consumers in deficit States. If this is done that procurement will be affected. In Tamil Nadu, for instance, this year procurement has been going on very well. As regards the *kurvai* crop, we have crossed one lakh tonnes. All those supplies would be available to Kerala. This has to be appreciated.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Has he seen the statement of the Tamil Nadu Chief Minister about it? He says they are really in a position to give rice to Kerala, 10,000 tonnes.

MR. CHAIRMAN: That is not what he is disputing. He is on a question of principle, why they are not allowing bilateral agreements on a barter basis.

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: Sir, in fact, he is speaking of 20,000 or 10,000. We shall be giving to Kerala in lakhs (*Interruptions*). What is in the interests of Kerala is, I think, the procurement should be very substantial, and substantial quantities should come to the Central pool and any decision which is likely to help that pool could help West Bengal and Kerala and other deficit States So, there is nothing to be misunderstood in anyway. Only yesterday, some of the MLAs from Maharashtra sent me a letter making angry protests as to why while certain State Governments are prepared to send some foodgrains to Maharashtra, the Government of India is so unfair to Maharahstra I do not know why this impression goes like this. While we are procuring in the interests of Maharashtra, Kerala and West Bengal, this impression should not be allowed to spread. I would seek the good offices of the hon. Members to convey the feelings of the Government of India to the Kerala people and our Kerala friends.

SHRI HUKAM CHAND KACHWAI *rose*—

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: One last sentence, since I have to make one reply to Mr. George's question.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr Kachwai wants to have a clarification

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय आपने कहा है कि सोवियत रूस ने बीस लाख टन अनाज दिया है लेकिन क्या यह बात सही है कि रूस ने अमरीका से खरीदकर अधिक मुनाफे पर हम को वह दिया है ?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: It is a very unfair charge on the part of Shri Kachwai. He always looks with a coloured glass at anything coming from the Soviet Union or from any other country which is really friendly to us. The Soviet Union has offered wheat, and not a single grain is from America, because I think there is some understanding between the USA and the USSR. I do not know the details, but whatever wheat has been offered to us, no grain is from the American supplies. 50 per cent by and large is from the Soviet Union's own production, and 50 per cent would be coming from Canada and Australia. There is no question of profiteering at our cost. The Soviet deal has been so generous, and we have to exchange quantity for quantity. For anything else, whatever freight expenditure would be there, that also would be mutually shared. I think there has not been such a generous deal as far as our country is concerned so far. All of us should appreciate and really give a compliment to the Soviet Government for coming forward to help us in a very difficult time.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The whole nation is grateful for them.

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: Now, Mr. George had asked a question as to why we should not have a southern zone. The point is, there is no agreement on this among the southern States themselves, and therefore, for the Government of India to arrive at a decision with out the agreement of the southern States would be very difficult. (*Interruptions*).

MR CHAIRMAN: Order, order.

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: As far as the future is concerned, let me say this. Some friends are inclined to criticise me, by saying that sometimes I am trying to depict a rosy picture. Fortunately, I must say in fairness to the country that this year's crop is really good, and we expect a sizeable procurement, and, as I said,

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the procurement trend is so satisfactory and therefore, if this trend continues, we shall be in a position to help Kerala in the months to come in a much better way. So, hon. Members will appreaciate that the Government of India has tried its level best to help the Government of Kerala.

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola): I hope there will be adequate buffer-stocks this year. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: What Mr. Sathe said is a very relevant thing. When we procure, we have to see that nothing is wasted, and we should very judiciously proceed, (*Interruptions*).

MR. CHAIRMAN: Order please. We have had a very comprehensive reply from the Minister.

SHRI RAMACHANDRAN KADANNAPPALLI (Kasergod): May I know whether you will increase the wheat quota to Kerala?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: If we are in a position to give more rice to Kerala, because Kerala needs a little more rice and not wheat, we shall be glad. We are constantly in touch with the Kerala Government, and our effort would be to increase the quantum of rice; the Kerala Government and the Kerala people will be happy with that instead of asking for wheat.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय: मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं केरल की जनता को प्रति यूनिट कितना गल्ला आप देते हैं ? क्या यह सही है कि तीन आउन्स दिया जाता है ? साथ ही वहां की सरकार ने कितना मांगा है और कितना आपने दिया है ?

MR. CHAIRMAN: I think the minister's reply has been very comprehensive. He has dealt with all the points. Whether it is satisfactory or not is entirely a matter of opinion.

18.11 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday, November 20, 1973/Kartika 29, 1895 (Saka).

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